W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

This Space
Belongs to
Jones, The Druggist,
36 Gov't St.
Always open.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1893. No. 228

We Fit the Feet and Pocket

Which is a fact that the public appreciates at all times.

Our Store is Enlarged

But not our prices. Increasing trade demands more space. Our store has a new addition 25x33 feet, which is our LADIES' DEPARTMENT, and in it can be found every line of ladies' footwear.

You Know

That a poor shoe is not worth buying and that an uncomfortable shoe is a disappointing purchase. You will find that we take great pains in fitting the feet of our customers and give them serviceable foot wear.

You Want Them — The Largest Assortment of Footwear In British Columbia ..... All Styles, Sizes and Prices..... — We Have Them

A. B. Erskine,

Corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

OUR BUSINESS

In not effected by Auction Sales Or Cheap (?) Sales.

At this Season of the Year
We are the Only House in the City
That Makes a Specialty of

Mantles, Jackets and Capes

We believe in everything in season, and consider "Cheap Sales" just now out of all reason, and an evidence of the unsaleableness of the stock carried. When the proper time comes, if there are any of our Jackets left, we will give you a cheap sale that will not be based on the cost price. Our present prices cannot be beaten for cheapness in the city. Inspection and comparison of prices and styles invited.

THE WESTSIDE

J. Hutcheson & Co.

STOPPED BY THE POLICE!

Morris' Saturday Drawing

What is our Country coming to?
But we WILL do trade.
A rebate of 5 per cent. to all purchasers.
Premiums to all customers.
Tickets as usual.

MORRIS, The Leading Tobacconist

Don't

Be caught in the rain without an Umbrella when you can buy one from us

For 25 Cents

Correct thing for School Children. Only 10 doz. Call early if you want one.

Gilmore & McCandless,

35 and 37 Johnson Street.

W. H. PERRY,

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Mechanic's lathe, 4 ft. 6 in. long, with slide rest, chucks, etc., a bargain. Harness Maker, Transfer Stables. o10-2t

COMFORTABLY furnished bedroom for a gentleman, $5 per month. 34 Humboldt street. o10-2t

PIANO TUNING—Room 28, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

TO LET—Suitable offices for Medical Men, with entrances on Langley and Government streets. A. DeCosmos. o10-6t

WEAR THE FAMOUS
"GRANBY"
Rubber Goods.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders for the erection of a frame dwelling house at Saanich, B. C., will be received up to noon on Friday, 13th inst. Plans and specifications at office of

S. MAClURE,
Architect.

Room 23, Five Sisters Block,
Octpber 9th, 1893.

Assignment For Benefit of Creditors.

Amos J. Hughitt of Victoria and Genoa, B. C., carrying on business under the name of Hughitt & McIntyre, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said assignor or against the firm of Hughitt & McIntyre are hereby required to send in their accounts, duly verified, to Matthew Trotter Johnston, and persons indebted to the said assignor are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned

THOS. EARLE,
MATTHEW TROTTER JOHNSTON.
Assignees.

Victoria, 9th October, 1893. o10-tf

Hanna & Taylor

Successors to Lockhart & Co.,

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

PARLORS: 42 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER

DANUBE

MEYER, MASTER,
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co's Wharf,
—FOR—

Skidegate and Way Ports

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15th,

At 12 o'clock noon.

For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 61 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.

JNO. IRVING,
Manager.

oc10-td

A Beautiful Home,

DOUBLE CORNER,
FINE LAWN,
FRUIT TREES,
Stable and all Conveniences.

Thoroughly well built house. The BEST BARGAIN in the City.

$3,150. TERMS REASONABLE.

Close to Fort Street Tram. Apply

J. E. CRANE,

30 Broad Street.

KAMLOOPS CONVENTION.

Delegates Meet and Transact Preliminary Business This Morning.

Kamloops, Oct. 10.—The convention assembled at 11 this morning in Raven's Hall, the delegates present being W. B. Cornick, Langley; C. J. Sim, Matsqui; Norman McLeod, Spallumcheen; Robert Carson, Pavillion; Wm. Walker, Hat Creek; C. Dougherty, Clinton; D. O'Hara, Ashcroft; T. S. Edward, Lytton; A. Postill, Mission; Thos. Rowly, John T. Edwards, Kamloops; D. MacLaren, Kettle River; J. Johnston, S. Kennedy, New Westminster; John Twigge, Vancouver. The mainland representatives in attendance are: J. C. Brown, C. B. Sword, J. E. Kitchen, C. A. Semlin and F. C. Cotton. Thomas Foster of Nanaimo is also in town. The credentials of delegates having been approved, a committee of nine was appointed to draft resolutions and the convention adjourned until 2:30. In response to a request from the citizens of Kamloops, Messrs. Cotton, Brown and others will address a public meeting to-night. The original object of the convention—the division of the province—has no advocates among the delegates, and there is a very general feeling that it was a mistake to exclude island oppositionists from the meeting. The delegates are opposed to the Davie government, hot to Victoria.

See display of small tools, etc., in Shore's window, 57 Johnson street.

AT QUARANTINE

Reassuring Reports Come From the Steamship Russia.

ALSO FROM HOFFMAN AND SWINBURNE

The Bacteriological Examination of the Victims.

Will Probably Prove Negative—Likelihood of the Steamer Being Allowed to Proceed to Dock—No Necessity for Sending Uncontaminated Passengers to the Island Hospitals.

New York, Oct. 10.—From present indications the Hamburg-American steamer Russia, which has been held at quarantine as a cholera suspect, will be allowed to proceed to her dock to-morrow. All were reported well this morning on board the ship, as well as at Hoffman and Swinburne islands. Dr. Byron has not made known the result of his bacteriological examination, and it is believed it would prove a negative. The crew of the Russia, the first and second cabin passengers and some steerage passengers who were in other compartments than those in which the fatal cases of illness occurred, are still on board the ship, and it is doubtful if any of them except the steerage passengers, the remainder of whom will be recoved today, will be taken to Hoffman island at all. Those on the islands may be held for a day or so longer than those aboard the ship as an additional precaution.

The remaining passengers of the steamer Russia, 126 in number, are being transferred to Hoffman island. They were inspected this morning and all are well. The bacteriological examination in the case of the woman who died at Swinburn has proved negative. This is the seventh day since the last case, which was isolated, without new developments.

SUCCESSFUL SURGERY.

Sir John Abbott the Patient—The Hooper Case.

Montreal, Oct. 10.—Drs. Roddick, Brown and Gerdwood performed a surgical operation upon Sir John Abbott successfully yesterday. The patient has been doing well since and this morning was almost entirely free from pain.

A detective secured a warrant yesterday at Toronto for the arrest of John Hooper from Mr. Lapointe, J. P. With this document in his possession he left for Cobourg and Port Hope last evening to attend the inquest. C. A. Cornellier, Q. C., will also be present, having been requested to go by Premier Taillon. Mr. Cornellier is the crown prosecutor of the district of Joliett, in which Mrs. Hooper died. Mr. Webb, the druggist, Robitaille, the C. P. R. conductor, and McClenny, the brakeman, have also gone up to testify at the inquest.

A complimentary banquet is to be tendered to the Hon. C. C. Colby, at the Olympic skating rink, Stanstead place, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 18th, at 8 o'clock. Mr. F. Hackett, Q. C., M. P. P., will preside. This banquet is a welcome tendered to him on his return from a two-years' trip.

Paid in Lead.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Alexander S. Smith, clerk of the Occidental hotel, 49 Kinzie street, asked George Goddard to pay his board bill this afternoon, and was shot dead by Goddard, who ran away, and thus far has escaped arrest. Goddard was out of employment. The shooting took place in Goddard's room. Four bullets entered Smith's body.

No Use for Christians.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Alarming reports concerning the missionaries in Persia have come to the Presbyterians here. Letters just received declare that Mohammedans have petitioned their high priests for an old-time holy war. Murders have already begun, one Christian merchant having been hacked to pieces after nails had been driven into his body. Christians have petitioned the Shah to allow them to surrender their property and leave for America. A general massacre is feared. Much anxiety is felt by relatives of Joseph Potter and F. G. Coan, who are stationed at Oroomiah, in the centre of Persia.

Yankee Stocks.

New York, Oct. 10.—A break in Louisville & Nashville of 1 1-4 per cent to 45 1-2 right at the opening weakened the entire railway share list, which yielded 1-4 to 5-8 per cent in sympathy. In direct contrast the industrials were strong, with an advancing tendency. American cotton oil rising to 35 1-2, sugar to 91 1-8 and whiskey 5-8 to 30 1-4.

Will Recognize no Unions.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—The United States Glass Co., the largest glass manufacturing concern in the country, whose employees number 250 men; has announced its purpose of no longer recognizing the American Flint Glass Workers' union, and hereafter to treat with its employees only as individuals.

Senator Dolph Yielded.

Washington, Oct. 10.—In the senate the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Dolph (Rep., Oregon) calling on the state department for information as to whether the Chinese government has requested an extension of time for the registration of Chinese laborers under the Geary bill, was laid before the senate, and Mr. Dolph set out to make a speech upon it, but was cut off by a suggestion from Sherman (Ohio) that the resolution referred to executive business and had to be considered in private session. Mr. Dolph attempted to argue that the rule was not applicable in this case, but was again stopped by the ruling that even the suggestion that a matter before the senate involved executive business required the presiding officer and the doors closed. That ruling did not at all suit Mr. Dolph's plan, which was to have his speech made in open session and reported, but he had to yield. The galleries were accordingly cleared and the doors closed.

FACTS FROM 'FRISCO.

Cleveland Censured—Heavy Damages—Dynamiters Caught.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—The state anti-Chinese convention resolved that President Cleveland and cabinet be censured for non-enforcement of the Geary Act, Congress be called upon to refuse extension of time of registration, organizations in sympathy with the movement requested to insist on the Geary Act being enforced, and a committee of eleven members be formed to carry out the resolutions.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—In superior court Margaret Doolan was yesterday awarded $20,000 damages from the Omnibus Cable Company, for permanent injuries received while in a horse car which rolled down the bank at 15th avenue in this city. An appeal will be taken.

Orders have been received at Washington for United States cruiser Boston to go out of commission. She proceeded to Mare Island this morning and on her arrival there her crew will be paid off.

Two further arrests were made last night in connection with the dynamite explosion. One is a man; name unknown, cousin to Triggve Johnson, who is suspected of leaving dynamite at the Grand Central lodging house. The other is a female acquaintance of the arrested person. The police are very reticent, but it is believed they have important clues.

Lower California's Destiny.

London, Oct. 10.—The representative in this city of the United Press to-day saw Baron de Worms in connection with the story that a syndicate had purchased Lower California from the Mexican government with the intention of shortly having that country incorporated in the American union. Baron de Worms' name is mentioned in the story as one of the leaders in the movement. When questioned to-day on the subject he said he had never heard of the syndicate and the report that he was in any way connected with it was entirely unfounded.

Causes of the Business Troubles.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 10.—(Congress)—The doors were re-opened at 11.50 this morning. The silver purchase repeal bill was immediately taken up. Mr. McPherson (N.J.) argued in support of the bill and declared his belief, a belief which was shared, he said, by two-thirds of the people who had any opinion for such subjects, that the Sherman law was the main and only cause of the business troubles.

Children's Day at the Fair.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, Oct. 10.—This day at the exhibition promises to be the next largest to Chicago Day in point of attendance, although there is no special attraction outside of the North Dakota celebration. Thousands of people were outside of the gates at 10 o'clock and the jam in front of the ticket offices was as great as yesterday, because there were no souvenir tickets to be purchased in advance. Probably 100,000 people were on the grounds at 10 o'clock. This was the first day of the directors' order regarding a ten cent admission for children of 12 and under, and thousands of little ones came with their parents and other relatives to see the fair. The troubles of the exposition employees at the children's gates were increased by the attempts made to get boys and girls over the age of twelve years into the fair grounds for a dime instead of 25 cents. Children were turned back crying, while their parents denounced the gatekeepers in all languages. The North Dakota building was elaborately decorated with flags, bunting and Chinese lanterns, and hundreds of people from the great wheat-growing prairie state assembled inside to meet Governor E. C. D. Shortridge and take part in the exercises.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Oct. 10.—President Rodrigues refused yesterday to grant an audience to Weeks, the fugitive lawyer from New York. There is a great deal of feeling in political circles here over the affair. The president received the detectives sent after Weeks by the New York authorities, but what conclusion was reached is kept a secret.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Jacob Kerstner, a fiery-tongued socialist, formerly a resident of this city, and the real husband of Emma Goldman, was yesterday sent to Auburn prison for three years on a charge of grand larceny.

New York, Oct. 10.—Grace church was filled to-day at the funeral of Miss Lispenard Stewart, who died at Newport of paralysis. Services were conducted by Dr. Huntington, assisted by Rev. Mr. Newbop of Grace chapel. The interment took place at Greenwood cemetery.

Tunkhannock, Pa., Oct. 10.—Fourteen buildings at Meshoppen, including the opera house, two hardware, two general stores and a jewelry store, were burned last night. Loss $100,000.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 10.—The treasury department yesterday purchased 115,000 ounces of silver at its counter offer of 73.60 an ounce. The purchases thus far this month aggregate 495,000 ounces.

One Day's Fatal Accidents.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Following is the list of accidents reported to the police on Chicago Day.—Dead—Charles A. Clark, Buffalo, N.Y., struck by a grip car and died in two hours; John Dryden and Robert Johns, killed by explosion of a mortar during fireworks display; Thos. Robertson, Freemont, Minn., struck by cable car and died at hospital; James Malcolm, East Oakland, Cala., fell on the steps of the station at 60th street, and died an hour later at the hospital.

SHORT OF POWDER

Mello's Fleet Will Try to Seize Estrema Magazines.

THE REBELS NEED MORE AMMUNITION

Insurgent Leader Says He Never Meant to Shell Rio.

His Ship Returned Only the Land Batteries' Fire—Peixoto Will Blow Up the Magazines to Prevent Them Being Taken—Argentina Volunteers Going to Mello's Aid.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 10.—The rebel squadron opened fire on the forts to-day. Firing was also opened on the other side of the bay opposite the city. It is believed the insurgents intend to seize the Estrema magazine to augment their powder supply, which, it is said, is becoming very short. If it appears that the capture of the magazine is imminent President Peixoto will probably cause it to be blown up.

A report circulated that the foreign warships have landed seamen to protect subjects of their respective governments is untrue. Admiral Mello, commander of the insurgent fleet, has issued a manifesto declaring that he never intended bombarding the city. He says his ships only resented the fire directed at them from the batteries along the shore. The insurgents have not yet effected a footing in any of the states.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 10.—An expedition of sympathizers with Admiral Mello in his struggle against President Peixoto, set out from here to-day for Rio. Dr. Barros Cassal organised the band. They sailed on the Portuguese steamer Ciudad d'Oporto. A considerable quantity of munitions of war and provisions were taken. The steamer was lent by the owners of the Benchimal Company in Buenos Ayres. She has also on board some artillery men as well as infantry, and many of the officers and leaders of the revolt in Rio Grande do Sul. Cols. Chagas, Propicio and Pinto are also on board. The latter it was who captured the Italia with Admiral Wandelkolk not long ago. The Ciudad d'Oporto also carries many ex-pupils of the Rio military school, and several persons who were formerly Balmacedists, and have now joined the movement against Peixoto.

Sacrilegious Incendaries.

Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 10.—The Presbyterian church at Winchester was somewhat damaged by fire last week. Circumstances make it appear that some person or persons entered the church and poured the contents of an oil can on the floor and set fire to it. Luckily the flames were noticed early.

Bismarck's Health Improving.

Berlin, Oct. 10.—It is apparent that Prince Bismarck's return to Friedrichsruhe from Kissingen has been of great benefit to him in his convalescence. He is growing stronger daily, sleeps well and every day has taken a drive with Dr. Schweniger, his physician.

THE LUXTON EPISODE.

Great Interest Felt in England—Canadian Cattle Sales.

London, Oct. 10.—Mr. Luxton's deposition from the Manitoba Free Press attracts notice in Canadian circles here, the Canadian Pacific railway's action being freely criticized. The Financial News says that whilst the Canadian Pacific has always so far backed the government, the Free Press episode inclines some people to the idea that the Liberal party will be blessed with its patronage in future.

No Canadian cattle were offered at Deptford to-day. There were United States beasts fully sufficient to meet all demands. Trade was slow.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Genl. Herbert's Tour—Death of Crown Attorney Lees.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—Major-General Herbert and his secretary, Capt. Streatfield, left for Winnipeg last evening. General Herbert goes principally to inspect the Royal Dragoon Guards. He also has other military business on hand.

Robert Lees, county crown attorney here, died this morning from heart failure. He was 68.

HERE AND THERE.

A simple barometer can be made by filling a common, wide-mouthed pickle-bottle within three inches of the top with water. An ordinary French oil flask should be washed thoroughly and stripped of its straw covering. This should be inverted and its neck plunged as far as it will go into the pickle bottle. This gives a complete barometer. In fine weather the water will rise into the neck of the flask higher than the mouth of the pickle bottle; in wet or windy weather it will fall to within an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind, and at least eight hours before the gale reaches its height, the water has, it is said, been seen to leave the flask altogether.

* * *

Few people, and, indeed, few yachtsmen, have any idea of the enormous cost of building and racing a "cup defender," when it is estimated that the cost of building and racing the Vigilant thus far is nearly $100,000, the truth of the old yachtsman's remark, that international yacht racing has become, and will hereafter be, the sport of millionaires, becomes at once evident. The sails alone of the Vigilant, some of which are largely of silk, cost $14,000, and this for material only.

* * *

An order issued recently by the English admiralty appears to indicate that it has been determined to adopt the use of ferrules as a means of strengthening the boiler tubes of the navy. The order is not general, being applicable for the present only to boilers having a pressure exceeding 90 pounds.

CHILDREN OF DARKNESS.

Tories About to Unite Under the Sporting Earl of Dunraven.

London, Oct. 9.—The National Union of Conservative associations, which will meet at Cardiff early in November, will elect the Earl of Dunraven, owner of the Valkyrie, to be its president. The conference of the National association is to the Conservatives what the great annual caucus of the National Liberal Federation is to the Liberals, and its highest office is an exceptional political honor.

The Marquis of Bute, a Roman Catholic, who has immense money interest in the Cardiff district, was a possible candidate for the office, but the Earl of Dunraven is preferred, as he is not only a great Welsh landowner, but also a sound politician. He is, therefore, the unanimous choice of the party. Although yachting is his dominant passion, he is an earnest student of public affairs, an effective speaker, and while under secretary of the colonies he displayed unexpected qualities as a discreet statesman.

The Conservative conference probably will not add any new plank to the Conservative platform, which naturally cannot be enlarged with the ease attending the development of the Liberal programme.

The Marquis of Salisbury will make before the conference his first speech since the adjournment of parliament. He will indicate the line of policy for the opposition, and will re-explain, with some details, the means by which he hopes to accomplish his grand purpose of dissolution. Supreme confidence pervades Conservative circles that the government will be badly beaten at the next general election. The British majority against the Gladstonians is expected to be so decisive that the Irish vote will be swamped in the house of commons and the Unionists will have a certainty of seven years of power. This expectancy is based largely on the returns from the constituencies upon the completion of the electoral registrations. Everywhere the registers show Unionist gains.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists in the lower house, recently described London as the key to the electoral situation, and expressed the conviction that the returns from London would show an average gain of 500 votes in every one of thirty metropolitan constituencies. The chief of the Conservative electoral executive draws from the registrations the inference that the intense reaction which he finds now in progress against the government ought to be utilized by his party as soon as possible to push Mr. Gladstone from power. The trouble with the Conservative managers is that they cannot find any means of forcing the government to a dissolution at once, and when Mr. Gladstone shall consent to go to the country the whole situation among the voters may be changed.

Speaking in Edinburgh this week, Mr Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Salisbury's cabinet, hinted that Mr. Gladstone's projected registration reform bill would be rejected by the house of lords unless the measure should be accompanied with provisions for such a redistribution of the parliamentary seats as would reduce the number of Irishmen at Westminster.

The Cardiff conference will pass resolutions favoring a redistribution of seats which will limit the Irish representation in parliament to 80 members instead of 103, as at present. The Liberals say, however, that the rejection of the registration reform bill by the house of lords would not lead to a dissolution any more than did the rejection of the home rule bill. Even if the peers nerve themselves to throw out every important Liberal measure sent up to them by the house of commons, Mr. Gadstone will proceed to pass through the lower house all the measures announced in agreement with the Newcastle programme.

The Speaker comments thus: On the report that the lords will make a fight all along the line—if the house of lords be bent on such a course, it is not for the Radicals to complain. The enemies of the peers may well exclaim: "The Lord has delivered them into our hands."

Genedl, the newspaper organ of the Welsh Nationalists, said on Friday that during the last parliamentary session Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain had tried to win the Welsh members over to the opposition by promising, in case of Mr. Gladstone's defeat and his own elevation to the premiership, to make Welsh disestablishment a Unionist issue in the house of commons. Samuel P. Evans was named as the Welsh member whom Mr. Chamberlain had approached. To-day Mr. Evans denied the truth of the story. He had received a message like the one described, he said, from a conspicuous Liberal-Unionist who did not sit in parliament. From Mr. Chamberlain he had never heard a word directly, and he did not believe that the man who made the bid in question for the Welsh vote was acting for the Liberal-Unionist leader.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Brussels, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from St. Paul de Loanda says that the Belgian troops have won an important victory over the Arab slave traders near Stanley Pool, and have taken the Arabs' stronghold at Kasong.

Dublin, Oct. 9.—John Redmond, M.P. for Waterford, and leader of the Parnellites, addressing a Parnellite meeting in this city this evening. He warned the Irish members of parliament against the deadly peril of supporting the Gladstone policy of hanging up Home Rule, while using Irish votes to pass a number of English reforms.

Hamburg, Oct. 9.—Dr. Schweniger told a friend yesterday that Prince Bismarck had shown surprising endurance during his journey. "He has recovered from the fatigue so completely," said the doctor, "that I have more confidence than when I took over his treatment this year that he will live ten years more. His last illness has proved the excellence of his constitution."

London, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro from the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "The panic has subsided completely. Business is transacted freely and all the banks are open."

Paris, Oct. 9.—It is expected that Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who has been ill for some time, will die this morning.

London, Oct. 9.—The Prince of Wales to-day opened the new gallery of fine arts in the South London library. The purpose of those interested in the gallery is to afford to the laboring classes an opportunity to see the works of the best old and modern masters. The prince, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York, rode in an open carriage from Marlborough House to the gallery. Great crowds lined the streets through which the royal party passed, and the prince was cheered almost constantly. At the gallery he was received by the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Rochester and several academicians. In his speech he dwelt upon the importance of acquainting the working people with the best forms of art and literature. Thirty thousand pounds sterling have been expended upon the gallery, and a large fund is to be used to add to it periodically.

Marriage of a Millionaire.

Covington, Ky., Oct. 9.—At the Trimble mansion on Madison avenue this morning, Miss Kate Trimble de Roode, well known in New York and London, became the bride of Edward J. Woolsey, the millionaire club man of New York. Reverends Ruttan Noland, Dr. Frank Woods Baker and D. Waler Baker officiated. No bridal couple in the south ever received costlier presents. The total value aggregated $200,000. Mr. Woolsey presented his bride with $100,000 worth of family jewels, and a $1500 diamond and pearl necklace, and a $1200 monogram pin. Mrs. Trimble, mother of the bride, gave her a deed to a large tract of blue grass land near Lexington, Ky., and a magnificent diamond necklace containing 40 stones. The guests included Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, Ward McAllister, General C. K. Hayne, W. K. Vanderbilt, Chester Griswold, General Cushing, M. R. Schuyler, K. B. Townsend, R. Stuyvesant, William C. Whitney, E. Rutherford, Chauncey M. Depew, Major W. Bayard and C. S. Worthington, of New York.

Atlantic Shipping.

New York, Oct. 10.—Arrived, Oct. 9—Steamers Fresland, Antwerp; Arizona, Queenstown; Tauric, Liverpool; Taormina, Hamburg.

AMATEUR SUNDAY INSPECTION.

To the Editor:—Will you kindly allow me to reply to a letter appearing in your columns of Monday, and signed E. Hallitt? The writer gives the public the benefit (?) of his impressions as an amateur inspector of public works, and doubtless, on the principle that "the better the day the better the deed," he selected the Sabbath. But days previous to his inspection he informed an alderman of this city of his contemplated trip and outlined the grounds of attack. He appears to have gone over the grounds as completely (to his own satisfaction at least) as most competent inspectors would. And what discoveries he made! On the authority of this distinguished and experienced individual there was 40 per cent. of "the remnant of a wagon load" of brick, and 30 per cent. of another pile, not fit for the work. The plant of the contractors passed inspection, but the material, according to Mr. H., was not up to the standard. A wheelbarrow filled with rubbish, was mistaken by this highly qualified individual, for Portland cement mortar, which, on the same high authority, had been mixed before 5 o'clock on the previous evening. He tested the rubbish, and positively descovered that he could "dip a stick or a cane to the bottom of the mass." Any person of ordinary intelligence would know that cement must be used immediately after being mixed. A pity Mr. Hallitt did not go to the barrels of cement lying around and pronounce their contents to be bran—a material about which he knows more than of cement. He wants to ascertain what proportions of cement and sand the specifications call for. If the information would be of any use to him I would give it, but it would, perhaps, be better that he should get it from the city engineer. I am not aware that Mr. H. or any of his particular friends, was looking for the contract, or perhaps the inspectorship, and being disappointed, he wants to do the job gratis, and give the public the benefit of his experience. He, no doubt, would be more "at home" wheeling a truck of grain or a bale of hay, than as overseer of a sewerage contract. It is really a pity that these know-nothing busy-bodies, when they do go inspecting sewers, don't mingle with the general contents, and with them be carried away to sea as a public nuisance.

Ten thousand brick in a pile, and Mr. Hallitt—the maid-of-all-work in a feed store—is able to say the exact percentage suitable for the work! He can even find fault with the manner in which the brick are being laid by first-class tradesmen, who are earning $6 a day at their business, while Mr. Hallitt receives but one-third of their pay as a common, every day feed-store porter. What a compliment to professional engineers and the duly authorized inspector, whose business it is to pronounce on all material used and see that the work is done in a workmanlike manner. If Mr. Hallitt was a successful sewerage inspector in Liverpool, Manchester or even Nanaimo—three cities with the public works of which he professes to be familiar—these communities would scarcely have parted with his valuable services, even though in the interests of a Victoria feed store.

I have successfully competed for the work on this sewer and have given bonds for the satisfactory execution of the same. I am not unknown in Victoria, nor is my work. If the work is to be criticized, let it be by some competent person, and not by such a conspicuously incompetent censor as Mr. Hallitt.

GEORGE JEEVES.

All Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpation of the heart, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with leaden circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all the symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, send 10c in stamps sealed. Address M. V. Lubon, 24 Macdonnell ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

London, Oct. 9.—After a trial at the assizes here lasting four days the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the three Freeman brothers, colored, on trial for the murder of Policeman Rankin, of Chatham, while attempting to arrest one of the brothers. George, Alexander and William Freeman were each sentenced to life imprisonment.

Agincourt, Oct. 9.—Miss Richardson, niece of Mrs. R. W. Matthews, who was killed by the Canadian Pacific train here on Saturday, died last evening from injuries received in the same accident.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—It is probable that the recent order in council prohibiting the importation of dried fruits from Smyrna will be rescinded on account of representations made by the trade of Montreal and Toronto.

Lord Aberdeen has promised to attend the opening of the university extension course here on November 7.

Chief Justice Sir Samuel Henry Strong will probably go on six months' leave of absence on the completion of the Manitoba school case, which will probably commence next week.

Winnipeg, Oct. 9.—Hon. Messrs. Foster and Angers were interviewed to-day by a number of the merchants on the working of the tariff. Deputations were received by the ministers from the Winnipeg board of trade and the Red river navigation committee. To-night a reception was held by the Young Conservatives and to-morrow night a public meeting will be held.

William Faucett, a brakeman on the Manitoba and Northwestern, was killed at Yorktown yesterday.

Albert Gainsby, aged 22, was drowned in Rainy river while attempting to run the rapids in a canoe.

Toronto, Oct. 9.—Henry Smith, for the past quarter of a century one of the most prominent business men in Bradford, died in this city yesterday, aged 82 years.

William Robertson, late of the wholesale manufacturing confectioners firm, is dead.

The movement to have the city council done away with and have the management of municipal affairs placed in the hands of a board of commissioners, is attracting much attention.

General Dispatches.

New York, Oct. 9.—Assistant District Attorney Lindsay returned from Washington last evening and was at his office this morning. He was reticent as usual about his mission, but admits it was the Weeks case which took him to the capital. He said he had a conference with Secretary Gresham on the subject, and thinks Weeks will be extradited unless the Costa Rica authorities change their minds in the next ten days, which is the limit of the forty days' duration for which they agreed to hold Weeks.

New York, Oct. 9.—At the office of the Hamburg-American Packet Company it was said that no new cases of sickness had been reported on board the steamship Russia, which arrived at quarantine from Hamburg yesterday and is suspected of having cholera on board. Manager Boas said the company had this morning sent down blankets and provisions to Hoffman island, and the work of removing the passengers will be undertaken, and completed to-day.

Dr. Jenkins told him yesterday that should no more suspicious cases occur the vessel might be released to-morrow or Wednesday, as she is in a very clean condition. Mr. Boas laid stress on the fact that the doctors had only suspicions on two out of seven cases. The bacteriological examination will be completed to-day, and the question of the presence of true Asiatic cholera settled.

American News.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 9.—The outline of a plan for a new national party, the outgrowth of the pan-American bi-metallic convention recently held here, has been published. Free silver is to be the issue, and it is hoped to draw all the free coinage supporters from the old parties. A convention is to be held in Atlanta in December, at which a permanent organization will be effected.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The circular issued by Superintendent of Immigration Stump, to carry out the agreement with the Canadian transportation companies as to the inspection of immigrants bound for the United States who landed in Canada, provides for an immigrant certificate, which entitles the holder to admission into the United States when properly certified by the United States commissioner at the port of entry. The circular also provides for the payment of a head tax by the steamer landing the immigrants. The ports of Halifax, Quebec, Point Levis, Vancouver and Victoria, are the only ports at which such immigrants shall be landed.

A Strange Find.

James Smithers, an English resident of Haliburton, Ont., while out hunting with a party of visitors from the old country recently, met with a singular adventure, which also led to as singular a discovery. A band of moose, the first seen that far south for many years, had been driven down by the scouts of the expedition, and it was while in full chase of these that the others swept on, leaving Smithers to follow. Wishing to overtake them as quickly as possible, he took a short cut across the country, and was astonished all at once to find himself sinking. He fell about six feet, but owing to the descent of the loose earth with him received no injury.

He was amazed to find the bottom of the pit composed of solid ice of a brackish taste and evidently of untold age. Walking about the pit Smithers made out an object protruding from the icy foundation, and with his short hunting axe cut away the surrounding material until he saw that the object was a human hand holding a spear. Further excavation revealed the entire figure of a man clad in fur garments and perfectly preserved by his cold bed. Near at hand were also the remains of a deer, in pursuing which to this treacherous spot the hunter had doubtless lost his life. The frozen man was an Indian of noble build and wore a chief's amulet about his neck.

That he died by cold was to be plainly seen by his expression, which was the placid one of persons who die thus. The skin of his face and hands was drawn and like parchment, but that part of his body protected by his clothing was firm and natural as if death had come within the hour. When found by his friends Smithers was trying to reinter the corpse in order to preserve it, but the action of the air had already begun and the body soon wasted away in rapid dissolution. It is impossible to say how long it had lain buried in the natural ice house—perhaps before Henry Hudson sailed the bay to the east; perhaps when Christianity was dawning on the earth, or the pyramids were in course of construction.

Northern Pacific Fast Time.

Commencing Sunday, October 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will resume its double train service from Portland to St. Paul and Chicago. Both trains will be equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, Pullman upholstered tourist, magnificent dining cars, and elegant high-back coaches, affording a quick and most enjoyable trip across the continent. Rates, time tables and general information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to E. E. Blackwood, agent.

Electricity as a Detective.

Electricity as been used as a thief catcher by an exhibitor at the World's Fair. Several valuable lenses in his exhibit were stolen from time to time, and the thievings became so regular that a trap was set for the thief. Lenses were temptingly displayed within seemingly easy reach, but underneath each one was an electric switch, so arranged that when a lens was lifted a circuit would be closed and a bell rung. The guards were informed of the trap and instructed on the course they should take in case they should hear the bell. The Sunday after setting the trap the bell suddenly began to ring and the guards, rushing in, were able to arrest the thief and secure sufficient evidence to lead to his conviction.—New York Times.

Mrs. William Lohr

Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost an appetite and got into a serious condition from **Dyspepsia** She could not eat vegetables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, gained 22 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

maintains its high standard as

A Perfect Beef Food.

STAMINAL

Is a Food and a Tonic combined.

It contains the feeding qualities of *Beef and Wheat* and the tonic qualities of *Hypophosphites* in the form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

Milk Granules

is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The Perfect Equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Jy30 Agents for B.C.

NOTICE.

The North and South Saanich Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition has been postponed until the 19th and 20th of October, in order to secure a better display of exhibits.

Horse Racing on the second day of the Show. Refreshments will be provided. A Ball will be held on the evening of the 20th.

W. R. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

sept21-td

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER, will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. NELSON, B. C.

(Mention this paper.)

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians, 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land; forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, Jy28 42 Third street, Victoria.

EVERY Family Student School Library

S-H-O-U-L-D Own a Dictionary.

Care should be taken to GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE INTERNATIONAL. NEW FROM COVER TO COVER. IS THE ONE TO BUY.

SUCCESSOR OF THE UNABRIDGED. Ten years spent in revising. 100 editors employed, over $300,000 expended.

Sold by all Booksellers.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Do not buy reprints of obsolete editions.

Send for free pamphlet containing specimen pages and full particulars.

B. B. B.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, renders it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure salt rheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach and to open the sluice-ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the *first* bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $350; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.

1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.

5 acre Blocks, $300; 1 acre Blocks at $600; easy terms.

50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.

100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.

100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.

99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm $4,800.

200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.

63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O. under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.

Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.

Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Government street, Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbottsford.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING, a29-tf Solicitors for the Applicants.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 50 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, 35 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or 8c per lb.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

se20

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

VICTORIA, B. C

DESULTORY ADVERTISING.

Money Wasting Methods of Publicity--The Antiquated Dodger.

"FAKE" SCHEMES AND CATCHPENNIES

Rocky Signs and Stereoptiem Manifestations--The Newspaper First, Last and All the Time--Judge of the World by Yourself.

Written for the Times by Nath'l. C. Fowler, Jr., Doctor of Publicity.

He who depends upon circulars for business bringing may not be a fool, but all fools use circulars exclusively.

The generic tree of good advertising has one trunk, and three big branches.

The trunk is built of newspapers, grounded in a bed of type, and fed on printers' ink.

The branches are first-class, printed matter, advertisements in directories and programmes, and novelties and outdoor signs of every class.

The branch methods have their raison if they spring from the main trunk, but if their existence depends upon themselves they will not live, because they never have lived.

The legitimate advertisement in the legitimate newspaper is worth more than any other kind of advertising.

A two-inch advertisement in a good newspaper has more value than barrels of circulars, although circulars are worth something when used in conjunction with first-class newspaper advertising.

The local dealer must use the local paper. He may use other classes of advertising.

The local newspaper should receive from one-half to two-thirds of the local advertising appropriation, the branches to be distributed among legitimate branches.

I speak words of truth, founded on my own experience and on my knowledge of the experience of hundreds of successful business men, who admit that their success is due to newspaper advertising. Because there may be in your city an exception, or even two exceptions, does not prove the incorrectness of this practical rule.

The wise business man keeps within the beaten track until he knows the condition of the side track.

A catalogue, well written and printed, cannot be considered illegitimate in any sense, for a catalogue is a necessity, and in many cases is as important a factor in trade as are the goods themselves; but the catalogue must be supplemented by newspaper advertising, so that it may secure profitable distribution.

The sending through the mail of any printed matter, unasked for,, unless it be unique, and of unusual seasonable suggestion, has seldom brought in adequate returns.

The giving out promiscuously of circulars on the street, has seldom brought business.

What becomes of circulars and flyers given out by any boy, or man, to passer-by, or left at houses?

Read the answers in the gutters of the town.

How many of the circulars handed to you do you read?

Why not judge of the world by yourself?

How many people like you do not read the daily paper?

Everyone of you buys it, and pays for it, and that which is bought will be read, editorials, news, advertisements and all.

The newspaper advertisement is upon the same sheet of paper that contains the news; therefore you and others must see it, if it be bold, distinct and brief.

The first-class local newspaper forces itself into the homes and hearts of the people, beyond the barred doors of blue-blood aristocracy, even into the charmed circle of the boudoir.

The directory advertisement, unless the directory be the only one, or the leading one in the city, is worth almost as little as nothing. Limited space in a first-class directory, if the page containing the advertisement is referred to in the business directory part, has some value, because it enables the merchant to give a catalogued list of what he does or sells, which the directory will not present; but the retail advertiser has no business to advertise in a directory, for the people in the town already know well enough the class of business he does, and it is not necessary for any directory advertisement to teach them about it, and women do not read directories.

The majority of directories are merely advertising mediums, with no other purpose than to make money out of advertisements.

Programmes of church fairs, and of other entertainments, issued in the interests of charitable, or other worthy purposes, must be considered, not so much for the good the merchant will receive from them, but the harm which may come to him through a refusal.

They are simply honorable and legitimate blackmailing sheets which the merchant cannot afford to ignore.

Signs on rocks, and painted upon fences, are worth something, but such signs will not sell goods. They are simply supplementary and in that capacity have a right to exist.

Stereoptican advertising, in value, is about as thin as the illuminated picture on the sheet.

It is impossible to present practical examples of circular writing. I therefore show in diminutive size two dummy circulars, the first one supposed to be very bad, and yet of the usual conventional flyer style, the second one calculated to have some money-bringing in it.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to announce to the ladies of Smithville that he has just received an invoice of fifteen varieties of pretty, durable and stylish dress patterns. We invite everyone to call at our store and examine these goods. they are first-class in every particular, and must be seen to be appreciated.

John Smith,
SMITHVILLE.

The above circular is bad anyway, but it is open to two criticisms in particular. It is simply general. Second, the firm name is in too large type, and the line at the top, reading "Notice," has no value whatever, as all circulars are notices, and there is no necessity of using up space to tell people what they know.

Cloth enough to make the prettiest dress in town, good enough to go anywhere, for $10. Something new this year. You'll find it on the Crescent Mills counter. John Smith, Smithville.

The above circular, while it does not give much information, creates curiosity, and is liable to bring people to the store. They will either buy this Crescent Mills cloth, or they will buy something else. The work of the salesman then comes in. This circular is written without display, because most circulars are written with display, and any sensible change from ordinary styles is advisable.

Ex-Empress Carlotta.

A writer in the Amsterdam Weekblad describes the unfortunate Empress Carlotta, widow of Maximilian and sister of King Leopold II, as she was seen on the recent occasion of the annual procession from the parish church of Meysse to the castle of Bouchout, where an altar was erected, a chapter read and a blessing pronounced in the open space opposite the emperor's rooms. At an open window she appeared kneeling with the Queen of the Belgians, the only person who exercises a soothing influence over her distraught mind, and followed the lesson with an open book in her hand without once glancing at the crowd beneath her windows. So sad was the aspect of the poor lady, who is 53, and half of whose life has been spent under the cloud of insanity, that many of the spectators burst into loud sobs on seeing her. Her snow-white hair enframes a face furrowed deeply with lines of pain and grief, and of a waxen white complexion. Since the fire that 12 years ago burned to the ground her former residence—the castle of Ternevren—the ex-Empress of Mexico has lived in loneliness in the old castle of Bouchout, only a three hours' drive from Brussels.—New York Herald.

Repaving of the Strand.

The portion of the Strand from Trafalgar square to Burleigh street, within the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, which is now being repaved by the vestry of the parish, was laid with wood pavement four years ago, and it is owing chiefly to the enormous amount of trenches opened out for gas, water and electric light purposes that it has been found necessary to repave it after such a comparatively short life.

The street is now being paved with 9 in. by 6 in. by 3 in. creosoted yellow deal blocks, the old blocks having been of similar dimensions, but uncreosoted. The present blocks are laid close-jointed, and grouted with fine cement mortar composed of Portland cement and sand in the proportion of two to one. Advantage is also being taken now the road is up of altering the general contour, which was sadly in need of improvement. A crossfall of as much as one in sixteen previously existed in one or two places. The work is being carried out as expeditiously as possible under the immediate superintendence of the surveyor, Mr. Charles Mason, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A., Mr. Edward Gay acting as clerk of works and general foreman. When paved in 1889 the street was closed for six weeks, but Mr. Mason has undertaken to complete the whole of the work this time within three weeks. A commencement was made at midnight on Sunday, September 3rd, and the work has continued incessantly ever since. The day men work from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., when a gang of about eight pickers commence and work until 5.30 a.m. The night work is carried on by means of two Wells lights.

The following statistics will be of interest: Area of carriage way, 8,500 square yards; length to be repaved, 900 lineal yards; number of wood blocks required, 420,000. About one-third of the roadway had to be picked over and the foundation re-floated. Estimated cost, £3,700. The work, which is being done by the vestry's own employees, at the present rate of progress will be completed well within the specified time.

Considerable difference of opinion prevailed as to the material to be used in the work, the merits and demerits of asphalt, Australian hard wood, plain and creosoted deal blocks being fully discussed by the vestry before they finally decided in favor of the creosoted yellow deal. The Australian hard wood was second favorite, and was thrown out on account of its being too noisy, and, in the vestry's opinion, too slippery. We may mention, however, that on the surveyor's recommendation a panel of karri wood has been laid opposite the West Strand post office, where the wear and tear is exceedingly heavy on account of this point being a starting place for busses passing from west to east.—The Surveyor.

How She Was Cured.

"John," said a wife who was supposed to be on her deathbed, "in case of my death I think a man of your temperament and domestic nature, apart from the good of the children, ought to marry again."

"Do you think so, my dear?"

"I certainly do, after a seasonable length of time."

"Well, now, do you know, my dear, that relieves my mind of a great burden. The little widow Jenkins has acted rather demure toward me ever since you were taken sick. She is not the woman that you are, of course, a strong minded intelligent woman of character, but she is plump and pretty, and I am sure that she would make me a very desirable wife."

The next day, says Tit-Bits, Mrs. John was able to sit up, the following day she went down stairs, and on the third day she was planning for a new dress.

SILENCE IN THE MIDWAY.

The Voice of the Tout Is Hushed by Orders From Headquarters.

The voice of the fakirs on Midway Plaisance is hushed, and in consequence Dahomey village is closed. The orders of Director-General Davis that there be no more shouting or advertising in front of the Midway shows were carried out yesterday morning after a protracted skirmish, lasting all the way from the entrance to the side show end of the fair in front of the women's building through to Cottage Grove avenue. There were a dozen fights and several wagon loads of fakirs and their sympathizers were hauled to Woodlawn station.

The Dahomey village negroes were on the outer wall shouting as usual when two Stalwart Columbian guards came along and ordered them to quit. They understood no English and they did not quit. The Guards attempted to arrest them and a lively skirmish ensued. Finally Manager Pene called them down from the wall, put every door and shutter about the place, and locked it tighter than a drum. Then he hurried over to the administration building. He saw Director of Works Burnham, Mr. Millet and some others, but got no satisfaction from any of them. He said, "No shout, no show!" but it appeared to make no impression whatever upon the exposition officials. Manager Pene says he is going to quit and leave with his Dahomey villagers for New York in five days. The probability is, however, that Mr. Pene and his Dahomey people will be here to the end of the fair, and that the exposition people will force him under the contract he has signed to open his gates and go on with the show to-day.

The Columbian guards had to arrest the shouters in front of Lapland, the Persian village and two or three other places before the show people could be made to understand that it was a genuine order and was to be strictly enforced. At Lapland Buckskin Joe made a desperate fight, but was finally overpowered and thrown into the patrol wagon and started off to Woodlawn station, but with all the others who were arrested, suffered the loss of his exposition pass and had to pay to get into the grounds again.

Yesterday afternoon on Midway the sight was amusing. The man whose voice could be heard beyond the Mississippi was dumb as an oyster and in strange and weird pantomime endeavored to lure the people within by gesticulation instead of voice. The man at the Aztec village was particularly ludicrous. Tall, gaunt, lean and cadaverous, his voice has ordinarily swept Midway like a cyclone. Yesterday he kept one eye on the guard, the other on the passers-by, and with silent and majestic gesture motioned them in—motioned them in. Diamond Dick, the long-haired scout of the plains, was in the depths of despair. His occupation was gone. A Columbian guard kept tab on him all day long and the Indian village was bereft of his services as a shouter, and Gifford, of the Ostrich farm, was forced to make dumb play where ordinarily his shouts have resounded through and beyond South park.

Columbian gards descended upon the criers last night and arrested every one of them who disobeyed the recent order. Those who were given a ride in the patrol wagon were:

Newton Wilson, owner of the Hungarian theatre and restaurant; Harry Brady and Winston Smith, his employees; M. Pene, manager of the Dahomey village; the cries of the Wild East show; John Welsh, the drawing card of the Lapland village; and the strong-lunged hot waffle peddler of the Turkish village, whose cries of "hot, hot, hot" have made him famous.

All of the prisoners were given a lecture for disturbing the peace of the Midway and with the exception of the owners were sent over to Woodlawn station. The proprietors of the concessions hastened to consult with lawyers what to do in way of injunctions.—Chicago Tribune.

The Formosans.

In the course of a recent elaborate report on the island of Formosa, Mr. Hosie, of the British consular service in China, says that the first Europeans to visit Formosa were the Portuguese, who settled at Kelung in 1590. They were followed by the Dutch, who landed in 1624. Two years later came the Spaniards, but they were expelled by the Dutch in 1642. A Chinese pirate chief, Koxinga, drove away the Dutch in 1661 and proclaimed himself king; but 22 years later, in 1683, the Chinese dethroned his successor and asserted their authority. From that date until 1887 Formosa was a dependency of the province of Fuhiken; but in the latter year, and chiefly in consequence of the French hostilities of 1884-85, undertaken in the north of the island, the eyes of the Chinese were opened to the value attached to it by foreigners, and it was raised to the rank of an independent province of the empire. The Dutch during their residence taught the then inhabitants the Roman alphabet, and in the western part of the island documents in a language the sounds of which are represented by the Roman characters may still be found in the hands of the descendants of the original writers. These documents, which are sometimes accompanied by a Chinese version, are mostly deeds and contracts, and the people possessing them are called by the Chinese "Pepohwans," or "savages of the plain," who have become so civilized as to settle down to agriculture under Chinese rule. They till the land bordering on the mountainous eastern half of the island and the Kapsulan plain in the north-east. They are of the same blood as the savages who occupy the mountain fastnesses and who refuse to be civilized and submit to the Chinese yoke. These "uncivilized savages," as they are called, are divided into a number of tribes under their respective chiefs, and spend their time in hunting and growing their food and other commercial products. The Pepohwans have for the most part assumed the Chinese dress; but the mountaineers retain their own garb, which according to season ranges from nudity to gaily colored garments of their own weaving and manufacture. They make two kinds of cloth from rhea and banana fibre, and the red ornamental stripes frequently to be seen in their clothing are obtained by introducing the red threads of foreign lastings, which are carefully taken to pieces for the purpose. The language of the Pepohwans and the mountain savages is the same, with variations of dialects and although the former have adopted not only the dress but also the language of the Chinese, old members of the tribe still speak the savage tongue. They themselves declare that they are of foreign origin, pointing at the same time to the south, and they show the canoes, or copies thereof, in which their ancestors were carried to Formosa. Racial resemblance and the similarity of language and habits, however, supply the missing links in the chain of proof as to their origin.

President of the British Association.

Professor John Scott Burdon-Sanderson, the new president of the British association, comes of notable northern stock. The "Burdons," or "Bourdons"—the name being derived, as shown by their coat-of-arms, from the French bourdon, a pilgrim staff—came from Normandy, one branch settling in Durham and the other in Northumberland, and the double barrel was added on the marriage of Mr. Richard Burdon, the professor's father, with the only child and heiress of Sir James Sanderson, Bart., sometime sheriff and Lord Mayor of London, and M. P. for Malmesbury and Hastings. Burdon-Sanderson the elder, was a man of considerable attainments. The son was educated at Edinburgh University, where he was the most brilliant man of his year, and subsequently studied in Paris, but the last ten years have been spent at his father's university as Waynflete professor of physiology, in which capacity he has given a powerful impetus to biological research.

Special Notice.

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, notice is hereby given that Amos J. Hughitt, carrying on business at Genoa and the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Hughitt and McIntyre, has, by deed dated the 6th day of October, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property to Thomas Earle, of the City of Victoria, merchant, and Matthew Trotter Johnston, of the same place, merchant, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and assignees on this 6th day of October, 1893.

Dated 6th October, 1893.

THOMAS EARLE,
M. T. JOHNSTON
Assignees.

Oct6-tf

In the Matter of the Estate of Disher & Campbell, of 81 Douglas Street, Victoria, Grocers.

Take notice that the trustees of this estate have granted and assigned all the estate and effects of the above named Disher & Campbell to Daniel Campbell and he is authorized to collect all book debts due and owing to the late firm of Disher & Campbell.

And further take notice that, all persons having claims against the said estate must forward and deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the trustees, Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Cearthue of Victoria on or before the 1st day of December, 1893, after the 1st day of December, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 11th September, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
Solicitor for the Trustees.
Victoria.

s11-1m

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THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

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Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

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Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

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None but responsible contractors need apply for permission to inspect the drawings, and the lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
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October 7, 1893. o9-td

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TO LET—Two good bedrooms for gentlemen, and housekeeping accomodation for a married couple at Miss McCandlish's 63 Superior street. s27-tf

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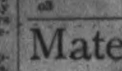

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THE WEEKLY TIMES

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It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

FORMALLY PRONOUNCED DEAD.

Objections have been taken in various quarters to the statement that the crofter colonization scheme was dead. The collapse of the scheme was more than once foretold while it was still claiming a place in the land of living enterprises, and every prediction of this kind met with a scoding denial from the ministers and the government organs. Even when its fate appeared to ordinary observers to be settled beyond any reasonable doubt, the Times was virulently attacked for saying so. But the ministerial tune has now changed and there is no longer a pretense that the crofter scheme has any life in it. The formal announcement of its demise was made by Messrs. Davie and Vernon at the Kamloops meeting. The latter is reported as saying: "The crofter scheme referred to had died a natural death. The company had been unable to float their scheme in London, so we shall hear no more about it." The premier was even more emphatic and distinct in his funeral notice, saying: "As to the crofter scheme, the principal reason why that had failed was because this government had insisted on the right to select the crofter emigrants, and not to have unloaded upon the country the refuse only of the crofter population." As Mr. Davie himself was the reporter on that occasion, this version of the ministerial remarks is of course to be accepted as correct. The crofter scheme is undoubtedly dead, and its few friends will please accept the ministerial announcement as an invitation to attend the funeral. Who would suppose from the statements so cavalierly offered by Messrs. Davie and Vernon that they were announcing the collapse of the pet enterprise of the Robson government?

NOT A GOOD WITNESS.

Of course the Colonist reproduces the report of the Kamloops meeting which appeared in the Inland Sentinel under Mr. Davie's direction, and of course the premier's speech is in the organ's opinion "clear and conclusive." It would be strange indeed if the Colonist should otherwise regard Mr. Davie's report of a speech delivered by himself, and the proofs of which he also read. It is well known that the Colonist always had a high admiration for Mr. Davie's speeches, especially those which he undertook to revise in the Colonist office after the reports were in type. But the Colonist is not content with praising the Kamloops speech and holding it up as "a remarkably clear and able defence of the government;" it quotes part of an editorial article from the Sentinel as evidence that the premier achieved a great success at the Kamloops meeting. As our readers are already aware, Mr. Davie was his own reporter and proof-reader at Kamloops, and they will therefore have suspected by this time that when he had control of the news columns of the Sentinel his hand would hardly be kept away from the editorial page. It may be taken as a fact that the premier either wrote or inspired the Sentinel article from which the Colonist so triumphantly quotes, and its value as evidence will therefore be easily judged. The truth is that the meeting was distinctly hostile to the ministers throughout, though the premier was naturally given a patient and attentive hearing, because the people wished to know what he had to say for the government. Mr. Vernon was not listened to with any great amount of patience, which fact has possibly conveyed its significance to him already. As Mr. Davie either wrote or inspired the Sentinel article, the public will not accept it as evidence in his favor, since they will know that he could not be impartial in such circumstances. The Colonist innocently says that the Sentinel was "considered favorable to the Constitutional League and its advocates." As a matter of fact the Sentinel spoke favorably of the League and its proposed convention only a few days before the premier's meeting. What the cause of the sudden conversion was we cannot say, but of course it was not the arguments advanced in Mr. Davie's speech; that much may be taken for granted. We also feel quite sure that the process of conversion was not quite so long in the Sentinel's case as in the case of the Colonist itself. From the date of that famous dollar-and-costs libel suit to the time when the solemn voice of the News was hushed was quite an interval, whereas the period required in the Sentinel's case was only a few days. Whatever Mr. Davie's faults and failings may be, he is certainly a success as a converter of hostile newspapers and could give his opponents many "pointers" in that direction. But the Colonist will please not ask us to accept Mr. Davie's remarks in the converted Sentinel as evidence that he accomplished great things at Kamloops.

There was a bye-election for the Dominion house of commons in West Northumberland last year, and during the contest the principal argument advanced on behalf of the Tory candidate was the likelihood that he would be able, if elected, to secure the building of a railway through the constituency. This proposed railway bore the high-sounding title of the Cobourg, Northumberland & Pacific, and was to place West Northumberland practically on the line of the Canadian Pacific. The electors were freely invited to "vote for Guillet and the railway," and the local Conservative paper thus convincingly placed before them what it considered the main question:

"Our success just now depends upon sending to Ottawa a representative friendly to the government, so that the charter for the new road may be extended and the additional subsidy granted, which will in all human probability secure its construction."

The most solemn pledges were given that if Mr. Guillet were elected the railway would be built without fail. This is the sort of thing, it will be noted, that aroused our worthy neighbor's wrath in connection with the recent contest in Brandon. Alas and alack! The railway in West Northumberland has not been built, and the people are asking Mr. Guillet for reasons. It is said on his behalf that he has made all possible exertions, even going to the length of paying for telegrams and cablegrams out of his own pocket. Still the railway cometh not, and is not likely to come, for it seems that both the Ottawa government and the C. P. R. would rather not see it built. The people of West Northumberland may well feel that they sold themselves at a very cheap rate to the Tory bribers.

Montreal Witness: The great Conservative combination, consisting of the premier, the finance minister and other Dominion ministers, fails for some reason to attract the attention that Mr. Laurier alone attracted. Even the Conservative press does not give as full and as glowing accounts of the ministers' tour as of that of the opposition leader, a certain indication that there is not as much interest attached to the former as to the latter by the general public. There are two ways of acounting for the great interest created by Mr. Laurier. The opposition leader, being a French-Canadian and an exceedingly eloquent speaker, as well as an attractive personality, his reception in an English province was a matter of curiosity both inside and outside of the province. The other explanation is that Mr. Laurier's policy of British free trade is the more attractive one, protection being played out. Certainly from this distance it looks as if Mr. Laurier's star was waxing, while that of Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster was waning.

Says the St. John Telegraph: "Various Tory Journals object to the policy of Sir Oliver Mowat in taking a plebiscite on the question of prohibition, and make a like objection to that plank in the federal Liberal platform which commits the party to a like course on obtaining power in the Dominion. They charge that such a course is a shirking of responsibility. Sir John Thompson has further objected that this method of ascertaining public opinion is contrary to the British constitutional practice. To the latter objection it may be answered that at the time the North American provinces declared in favor of federal union the federal system was unknown to British institutions. Equally, and in a far worse sense, the gerrymanders which Sir John has helped to enact and carry out are un-British, and the protective system which the Tory party have introduced here is distinctly contrary to British policy for 50 years past."

E. E. Sheppard, the editor of the Toronto Saturday night, who calls himself a "more or less good Tory," thus speaks of Sir John Thompson's leadership: "I may be counted as disloyal or reported as ignorant, yet I have been in every province of the Dominion this year excepting Prince Edward Island, and I am not at all afraid to say that Sir John Thompson is reputed as only nominally premier, and his colleagues are doing his work in a very desultory way. The party everywhere is feeling the absence of a real leader; in fact, to put it briefly, the party threatens to go to pieces because no large politician and competent chieftain has formulated a policy on the acceptance of which he decides as to the fealty of his followers. Indeed, what must we think of a government that is afraid to appoint lieutenant-governors while three vacancies are in existence, one of them for at least a year and two for many months?"

Millinery.

See Partridge's window this season for stylish millinery. The Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, carry the broom. Our prices are what we call hard time prices, down to bedrock.

Tupper and Thompson.

There is much talk as to whether Sir John Thompson is in politics for "keeps." I do not think he is. If he has a chance to go into the British Privy Council with a salary of £5000 per annum he will go a running. It largely depends upon whether or no he has the chance. Oddly enough, I have heard from two different and widely separated sources, and may whisper it in this connexion, that the relations between Sir John Thompson and Charles Tupper are what diplomatists call "strained." The matter is of no political importance, or I, as a more or less good Tory, would not say it, and it is only interesting as illustrating a phase of political life which sometimes makes office holding somewhat of an unhappy condition. It is said that Sir Charles Tupper originally projected Sir John Thompson into the government because he imagined that owing to his creed the latter would never be likely to stand in his —Sir Charles'—way. When Sir John Abbot was likely to retire from the premiership Sir John Thompson, so some of Sir Charles' Tupper's friends say, canvassed the cabinet and stated that he was willing to serve with or under any colleague, excepting only the high commissioner in London. As there was really nobody but Sir John or Sir Charles to take the place, this settled Sir Charles' chances, and the latter's friends insist that nothing has been left undone to make it impossible for the high commissioner to be premier of Canada, though this we all know is one of Sir Charles' cherished ambitions. The rejection of the French treaty, for which Hon. Mr. Foster is directly blamed, is alleged as another instance of Sir John Thompson's hostility to Sir Charles. Furthermore, it is quite freely stated by that influential sect, "the well informed," that Sir John gave Sir Charles the worst of it in the Behring Sea arbitration, which resulted in the young Charles getting a title and the Yankees getting the seals, while the elder Sir Charles got pushed to the one side. We all know that the elbow of any known member of the Tupper family has never got to be "joggled" in order to make him reach out his hand for whatever is going, and Sir Tupper pater must have looked with mixed feelings upon Sir Tupper fils getting the honors while he, the senior, was getting shelved. The feeling over this matter has arrived at the point, so I am told, that the ministers were not invited to the high commissioner's house in London, and when Sir Charles was in Ottawa it was alleged that he went near none of the ministers but kept himself to himself and his friends at the Russell House.—Toronto Saturday Night.

The Rapidity of Thought.

Have you any idea how quick you think, when do you think? You can't answer the question but science can. Herbert Nichols, writing of the Physchological Laboratory at Howard, in McClure's Magazine quotes the great physiologist, Johannes Muller as writing in 1844: "We shall probably never secure the means of ascertaining the speed of nerve activities, because we lack the comparative distances from which the speed of movement, in this respect analagous to light, could be calculated."

Then Mr. Nichols shows that Professor Muller was a poor prophet. We now know, says Mr. Nichols, that sensory processes travel along the nerves on an average only about 110 feet per second, and often less than 26 feet. While you are performing the commonest judgment, electricity or light would have shot from continent to continent. The time of different mental processes is now one of the chief means which the psychologist uses at getting at mental laws. When certain measurements are once determined, he uses these as the chemist does his familiar re-agents, to dissolve the unfamiliar and more complicated combinations.

The following table shows in decimals of a second about the average length of time which our commonest judgments occupy:

	Seconds.
To recognize the direction of a ray of light	.011
To recognize a color when one of two, as red and blue, and expected to be seen	.12
To recognize the direction of ordinary sounds	.015
To localize mentally, when blindfolded, any place on our body, touched by another person	.21
Mentally to judge a distance when seen	.022
To recognize the direction of loud sounds	.062
To recognize capital letters	.180
To recognize short English words	.214
To recognize pictures of objects	.163
To add single figures	.170
Given a month to name its season	.164
To answer such questions as "Who wrote Hamlet?"	.900

Japanese Maids of Vassar.

Vassar students of '79 and '80 doubtless remember the Japanese girls Stamatz and Singhi, who were sent over by the government along with half a dozen more little maids, to be educated in America. It was at the time when Japanese people were beginning to be eager to acquire everything that was good in western thought and western methods of life. The boys were encouraged to visit Europe and America and seek degrees in the schools. The girls to the number of eight or ten, were sent over at the expense of the government. All of these girls were of gentle birth, and several belonged to the nobility. It is interesting to learn the result of the experiment from a lady who recently visited these girls in their Japanese homes, and who writes about her visit to the Pall Mall Gazette. At Vassar, Stamatz was brilliant and exclusive and beautiful. She took high honors in English literature, wrote charming essays, and spoke English, with a slight accent, of course, but her vocabulary and her use of it was flawless. She was president of her class in her sophomore year, and was a member of the "Shakespeare," a club always confined

SEAL TEETH
Mounted for Brooches, Ear-Rings, Watch Charms, Cuff Links, Breast Pins, Etc., Etc., by PENNOCK & LOWE, The Jewellers, 65 Government St., Next to Spencer's.

to the girls who were first intellectually. Stamatz played a wonderful game of chess, and excelled at whist.

Singhi was never president of anything, but everyone loved her. She was invaluable at the fortnightly candy pulls, splendid on a sleigh ride, and she spent the half of her time in the infirmary coddling sick girls. She got through her examinations with eminent respectability, spoke very broken English, and wrote it stiffly but correctly. Singhi was plain, dumpy and near-sighted, with a wee flat nose and in every feature broadly Japanese.

Stamatz on her return to Japan made a brilliant marriage. Her husband was an old man of high position, great power and immense wealth. His wife has become a noted hostess, and speaks French and English fluently, as well as German and Italian. She received an old-time friend who called upon her at her home with all her old-time graciousness, served tea and cake from an English service, and talked as entertainingly as ever about the books she read in America, but her face grew listless when Vassar was mentioned. When the college paper for which in her student days she wrote such clever articles was spoken of, she said she believed that sometimes they sent her a copy, but she wasn't sure. She had not read a printed page of French or English since her return to Japan. Evidently she had spent the ten years in exile because the mikado thought it best. She wore the costume of Japanese women, save that her hair was coiled in a simple Greek fashion, and her bronze slippers were of Parisian make. A noted European called upon the Countess Olyama, as she is now known, with a Japanese gentleman. The Jap bowed seven times to the floor when Stamatz entered. "Countess," the Englishman said, "if I bow as often and as low as that I shall fall down. But I am extremely glad to meet you." She smiled, and made his call delightful, but she never forgave him. Stamatz was born to the purple, and she loved it. She is four times a mother and four times a step-mother.

Singhi lives in a funny little house, purely Japanese, and is a wife of a lieutenant in the navy. The jolly little woman has not changed a bit. She seized her old friend by one hand, her friend's husband by the other. She had never seen the husband or heard of him, but she instinctively knew who he must be, and adopted him in her little motherly way. She had forgotten most of her imperfect English, and at first the two friends could barely understand each other. But she overwhelmed the visitor with questions about everything and everybody they had known in their school days. She sent for her five little children and they bobbed queer little courtesies with their queer little bodies, and ran away laughing. The only suggestion of Europe in a little bit of a home were three old books and a box of cigars, which the hostess brought out for the gentlemen with her gleeful laugh. But nevertheless the empress has founded a girl's college in Japan, and she (Singhi) is professor of the piano.—New York Sun.

Concerning Chewing Gum.

The origin of chewing gum may be traced indirectly back to the time when contenders in manly sports in the amphitheatres kept their mouths from parching by chewing the leaves of plants which were capable of producing an increased flow of saliva; but the modern chewing gum, with all its alleged benefits and its various flavors, is strictly a product of the present aggressive age.

The medicinal value of chewing gum of any kind may well be expected to be slight. Aside from its employment in some cases as a sialogogue, or saliva producer, it is likely to become positively harmful if persistently used.

We may, perhaps, excuse its use by public speakers and singers, and by all those whose throats are exposed to the irritation of constant use, as by means of it the throat may be kept moist and free from irritation, but even then it is doubtful whether other methods would not prove quite as efficacious without being so harmful to the digestive system.

It is easy to explain why the digestive system is likely to be injured by the persistent use of chewing gum. One of the chief functions of the saliva is to stimulate by its presence in the stomach an increased flow of the gastric juices. But the increased flow of saliva induced by constant chewing is generally thrown into an empty stomach. This explains the gnawing that persons unaccustomed to the use of gum experience after chewing it for a while. There is no food for the gastric juices to work upon, and so, of course, an artificial appetite is set up.

This might be turned to account in some cases of indigestion, if it were not for the supplementary fact that the saliva which comes from prolonged stimulation is always inferior in quality in direct proportion to its increased amount. And not only is this superficial saliva weakened in its power of stimulating the gastric juices, but another important function, that of changing starches to sugar, is correspondingly interfered with to a great degree.

Then, again, we must not forget the frothy condition of saliva produced by the chewing of gum, nor fail to appreciate the uncomfortable and even harmful results of forcing such quantities of air into the stomach, disorganizing its working.—Youth's Companion.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Chamois Skins

We have a fine assortment of Chamois Skins for making vests for protection against the cold of the coming winter.

COCHRANE & MUNN,

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

Mantles, Waterproofs,

See us this week. We have the new styles. Some mantles you will observe hang, but these fit. Special values we offer in the above lines. Lansdowne House, 80 Yates street. John Partridge, proprietor.

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining-room service of the Vienna Cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge three months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5.30 to 8 p.m at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m.

Price List of Scotch and Other Wools

At Russell and McDonald's, 134 Douglas street:

Hayden's Aberdeen five-ply fingering, one dollar per knot.

Paton's Glasgow fingering, 25 cents per hank.

Baldwin's superfine wool, 15 cents per packet or two packets for 25.

Saxony yarn, ten cents and 20 cents per packet.

Four-ply Scotch yarns 75 cents per krot of 12 skeins.

Berlin wools, plain colors or variegated, 10 cents per bunch.

To be Completely Rearranged.

It is reported, upon excellent authority, that at an early date the interior of the Bank of British Columbia in this city will be entirely remodelled and rearranged. Some time ago the proposition to carry out this work was laid before the managers of the bank in London, but it was at that time deemed expedient to allow the matter to remain in abeyance a little. Now, however, instructions have been received favoring the projected improvements. The details and superintendence of the work are in the hands of Mr. Sorby, architect, under whose able management the work will be pushed to completion with all possible expedition. That the business of the bank may suffer no interruption all the work of alteration will be carried on at night by strong forces of workmen. It is believed the re-arrangement of the premises will be completed before the middle of December, and that the interior of the bank will be very much improved. It is understood work will be commenced within the next fortnight.

Where Were the Police?

At 6 o'clock this morning, in a well-known down-town drinkery, in the presence of a large and select audience, an Englishman and a German, large, powerful men, discarded their outer garments and squared off for the settlement of a burning grudge. A referee and other officials were duly chosen and the men warned that foul play would be actively resented by the spectators. By mutual agreement gloves were dispensed with, and the men threw up their big, bony fists, ready for the call of time. It was a delightfully bloody business from the start, and the spectators were simply enchanted throughout the whole entertainment. The German would knock the Englishman down; then the Englisman would batter the German until the blood spurted again. The bare knuckles cut like meat axes, and the countenances of the two combatants soon looked like fresh-killed beef. Thirteen rounds of this sort of thing glutted the spectators, for none of them seemed sorry when the Englishman came out of his corner like a baited bull in an Andalusian bull-ring, rushed at his foe and smashed him down with horrid, blood-splashing blows, putting the determined Deutscher hors de combat, and ending one of the most ferocious man-fights that ever took place in this city. Two famished wolves could not have fought more savagely over a morsel of food than those two Christians over a difference of opinion.

CATTLE FROM THE NORTH.

Messrs. Hall & Alexander Arranging to Send a Shipments to Victoria.

The steamer Danube returned from the north this morning with a large number of passengers and the balance of the salmon from the northern canneries, consisting of 198 cases from the Balmoral, 59 from the Inverness, 13 barrels from Refuge Bay and 21 barrels of oil from Skidegate. Mr. Tennant, proprietor of the Skidegate oil works, came down with his family. This is their first visit to Victoria in three years. E. W. Vincent, assistant manager of the C. P. N. Co., was also a passenger, having made the round trip.

The Danube called at Massett on the way up, taking a large number of Indians over from the mainland. Mr. Alexander, of Hall & Alexander, who have a cattle ranch on Queen Charlotte island, was a passenger to Massett. He is making arrangements to ship several hundred head of cattle to Victoria, the first shipment of the kind made from the north. The firm have 1,000 acres, on which they now have 600 head of cattle.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Sunset lodge, K. of P., meets this evening.

—Thursday night the Young Men's Institute holds a social dance in Harmony hall.

—Letts diaries for 1894. J. Johnson & Co., books and stationery, Government street. tf

—"Prof." Tottenham has received a United States patent for his remedy for seasickness.

—The schooner Walter L. Rich has discharged her skins and will pay off her crew immediately.

—Nearly every schooner in the sealing fleet has been overhauled preparatory to making a start next season.

—The Sons of Erin meet Wednesday evening in Pioneer hall for the election of officers and other important business.

—District Deputy Myers presided at an entertainment given last evening by Western Star lodge, A.O.U.W. There was a large attendance.

—The lighthouse keeper at Race Rocks reports that he saw a large upturned canoe in the surf on Sunday. It is supposed the occupants were drowned.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods.

—Counterfeit Canadian silver is in circulation in New Westminster and Vancouver. It is only a middling imitation of the genuine coin, and is easily detected by ring or color.

There will probably be another meeting of the council this week to pass the hackmen's and sewerage connections by-laws, which have not yet been to the committee of the whole.

—No further word regarding the supposed drowning of Messrs. Macnaughton and Daykin was brought to the city by the Dominion government steamer Quadra, which arrived yesterday.

—The poultry show at the market will take place to-morrow night, and the admission fee to the general public will be ten cents. The minor shows are very useful for working up interest for the big exhibition.

—Bishop Perrin presided at a meeting held in the Cathedral school last evening to organize a social club. Two committees were appointed, one to arrange for intellectual entertainments and the other to formulate a plan to organize the club.

—Marcus Wolfe of Nanaimo, Grand Master Workman of the A. O. U. W., is in the city. He will address Victoria Lodge No. 1 and the other lodges to-morrow evening on matters of great importance to the order. A full attendance of the members is requested.

—A drunken man paid a visit to the James Bay school this morning. He critically inspected the maps and other curiosities and then tumbled in a heap on the floor. Miss Bradley persuaded the man to go out and then locked the door.

—The Y. M. C. A. gymnasium is to be reopened this evening under the direction of R. H. Roger and a corps of volunteer class leaders. Dr. McKechnie will act as medical director. Classes will be held for business men Tuesday afternoons from 5 to 6 and for young men Tuesday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9.30.

—The cantata, "The Happy Family," is to be presented at the Victoria theatre this evening by the children of St. Paul's Presbyterian church in aid of the Protestnat Orphans' Home. The cantata was given very successfully at Victoria West several weeks ago. A large number of tickets have been sold for this evening's performance.

—Colfax lodge, No. 1, Sisters of Rebekah, will give a social and dance in I.O.O.F. hall, Douglas street, this evening. There will be a very good attendance, as the sale of tickets has been large. Messrs. Wishart & Meldram of the Clarence hotel have kindly given the use of their dining-room to the ladies for the serving of the supper.

—The first indoor social given by the members of the Y. P. L. A. of the First Presbyterian church was held last evening in the school room. There was a large attendance and a very pleasant eveing was spent. The programme was as follows: Musical selection, Miss Munsie; reading, Mr. Foreman; solo, Mr. Collister; recitation, Mrs. Walts; solo, Miss Gilmore; duet, Miss Grant and Miss Collister; reading, Mr. Landells.

—It is believed that an attempt was made about 6 o'clock this morning to rob Davidson's jewelry store on Government street. The burglar alarm which is connected with the District Telegraph office gave a violent ring at that hour, and soon a messenger had a squad of policemen about the place. The doors and skylights, all of which are connected with the alarm, did not show signs of having been disturbed or touched in any way.

—Page & Winnett propose organizing a vegetable competition. They have now on view in their window some very large vegetables, and for the next sixty days they invite farmers, gardeners and others to send in their biggest specimens, with name of grower and place where grown attached. At the end of the time mentioned an assortment will be made up of the largest and finest products and forwarded, with the growers' names, etc., to the Midwinter Exhibition at San Francisco.

—Two candidates were initiated last night at the meeting of the Y.M.I. Quarterly rports were presented. The membership now numbers 72.

—The headquarters companies B. C. B. G. A. will be inspected on Saturday at Beacon Hill by Lieut.-Col. Peters, D. A. G. The companies are doing steady work at drill this week. No. 1 company will drill this evening and the usual battalion drill will take place on Thursday evening.

—There were six whiskey cases and one cruelty to animals case in the police court this morning. James Thomson, west coast Indian, Lucy, Bella Coola Klootchman, and Joseph Bull were each fined $5 and costs for being drunk. Annie, Alert Bay, Billy, Songhese Indian, and Bob Johnson, Indian, had whiskey in their possession and were fined $25 each. D. McPhadden was charged with cruelty to a horse. The horse has a wound in the left shoulder and is being driven about. Veterinary Surgeon Tolmie testified that working the horse did not hurt him and the case was dismissed.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Management—Reports and By-Laws.

Jubilee Hospital board met last night. Reports were received from the doctor and house steward. The question of attaching a contrivance to the ambulance to prevent jolting was referred to the committee. The training school by-law was considered. According to the amended by-law the matron is responsible for the nurses only while they are on duty.

Number of patients in the hospital September 1 were 39; admitted during the month, 47; total, 86. There were discharged, 39; died, 6; and remained in hospital on 1st October, 41 patients.

The question of insurance was left over until next week and it was announced that the hospital ball would take place about the end of the month.

Attention was called to the fact that donors to the hospital often put their gifts in the box at the outside gate. All gifts should be sent to the hospital.

Marine

The bark Routenbeck, salmon laden for Liverpool, was towed to sea last evening.

Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 10.—The Canadian and Australian steamship Warrimoo arrived here on the 8th inst.

The steamer Queen arrived from San Francisco last evening with 100 tons of freight and 30 passengers for Victoria. She left for the Sound late last evening.

The steamer City of Puebla leaves for the south to-morrow.

The bark City of Carlisle, under charter to Turner, Beeton & Co., to load salmon for the United Kingdom, arrived in port yesterday in ballast from Santa Barbara. The trip up was uneventful. The ship will lie in the roads until it is determined where she is to load.

Albion House Great Sale.

The store will be closed on Friday and Saturday next and open again on Monday, Oct. 2nd. The lowest and final cut will be made. The store is rented and all must go by the 15th. Goods will be sold so low that stealing would be superfluous. Come early; some very recherche novelties yet unsold—and will be sold for next to nothing.

Francis' Second Trial.

The jury in the case of Regina v. Francis, wounding, having failed to agree after several hours' deliberation yesterday afternoon, was discharged and this morning a new jury was empanelled. Very little interest was taken in to-day's proceedings, as the evidence was the same as that given yesterday, and besides that the foreman of yesterday's jury had let drop the fact that the jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. The judge charged the jury in favor of the prisoner, stating that in his opinion the assault had been committed after much provocation. Much time was spent, all yesterday's jurors and one or two others being challenged. The following jury was finally decided upon: G. Lyall, foreman; C. Cameron, D. W. R. Stewart, John Hunt, H. T. L. Fisher, Jos. Levy, Wm. Sowden, Angus Fraser, Thos. R. Ella, Wm. Noble, W. Hatch and W. Anderson.

New Dress Goods

Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 80 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige natte, serges, cashmeres, mourning goods, plain and shot effects, hopsacks in all the new shades, 33c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor.

PERSONAL.

John Mahrer, of Nanaimo, is in the city.

E. J. Palmer came down from Chemainus to-day.

W. Gummer, of Pender Island, is at the Orienta.

P. Watelet came down from Tumbo Island last night.

John W. Gatter, of Vancouver, is at the Hotel Victoria.

Rev. Father Nicolaye has recovered from his late illness.

Mrs. Lang and Miss Aspland left for England via the C.P.R. last evening.

Father Mandorf, who was sent to St. Joseph's Hospital on Sunday is much better.

M. King and H. D. Newbury are back from Queen Charlotte after an absence of six weeks.

R. H. Parkinson and W. U. Draper have passed their preliminary examination as provincial land surveyors.

S. Walendorf, Nanaimo; L. S. Fox, Brighton, Eng.; and Thos. Leask, Montreal, are registered at the Driard.

P. Schwengers has entered St. Joseph's Hospital where he is to be operated on by Drs. O. M. Jones and John Duncan.

Alan Brown and wife leave for England on Friday. They will travel via the Northern Pacific and Anchor line.

G. O. Summers, assistant general freight agent of the Great Northern railway, is expected to arrive from the east this evening.

Capt. and Mrs. William Power leave to-night for Chicago, after visiting the Pair they will go to Europe. They will travel east over the Northern Pacific.

Dr. C. Pearson, of the Naval hospital, leaves for England to-night via New York and Southampton. He goes east over the Northern Pacific and will take the Paris on Oct. 18.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost instantly. Sold by Langley & Co.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in ... Standard

Jackets and Capes

Direct from Berlin.....
118 Opened out Saturday.

THE PINK OF THE BEST GERMAN MANUFACTURERS' COLLECTION.

These Goods are direct from the manufacturer. We pay cash for them, and to clear them out during this month have marked on a very small profit.

No trouble to show them, and they are so stylish that they sell themselves.

D. Spencer,
Government Street.

A Handsome Box Of Glove Powder Given Away

Notwithstanding the excellent value we are giving, besides guaranteeing every pair of our **Celebrated Kid Gloves** We will give the purchaser of every pair of Gloves a handsome Box of Glove Powder.

The Westside Glove is a beautiful soft kid equal to the best $1.50 glove sold in this city. **Price $1.25.**

THE WESTSIDE

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

EX S. S. WARRIMOO.

Australian SUGAR

70 Pound Sacks For Family Use.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Australian Canned Meats

Luncheon Beef,
Roast Beef,
Roast Mutton,
Pork Sausage,
Etc., Etc.,

IN 1 AND 2 POUND CANS.
PRONOUNCED BY EPICURES AS "EXCELLENT."

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting by James Wishart and George G. Meldram for a rattication of the temporary transfer of a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets in the City of Victoria, from George Stelly to the said James Wishart and George G. Meldram granted to them by the said board at its last sittings.

And further take notice that an application will also be made to the said board for a transfer of the said license from George Stelly to James Wishart and George G. Meldram.

Dated this 9th day of October, A. D. 1893.

GEORGE STELLY.
JAMES WISHART.
GEORGE G. MELDRAM.

o9-1m

THE **Stanley House**

GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

New Jackets, New Capes, New Mantles

Etc., Etc., Etc.

These goods from one of the Finest Manufacturers in Europe to hand. They comprise one of the finest assortments of goods ever opened in British Columbia.

Prices are marked right down to the LOWEST NOTCH.

Ladies should see them at once.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

—THE—
Leander Tepid Swimming Bath
FIVE SISTERS BLOCK.

On or about September 30th the above Bath will be open to the public. The Swimming Bath is 52 feet long by 20 wide, fitted with the latest natatorial devices; also Shower and Electric Baths, fitted with hot and cold water. The building is well lighted and ventilated and heated with steam. The whole will be placed under the management of a competent swimming instructor.

Special Terms to Schools, Clubs, Etc.

G. C. MESHER,
Sept26-1m Proprietor.

TO CAPITALISTS.

Silks and Teas.

FOR SALE—The undersigned will dispose of a business connection with China and Japan for $5000 cash.

C. F. MOORE,
Corner Clarke and Taunton Streets, Spring Ridge, Victoria, B. C. s21-1m

Changed Hands.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best

Groceries AND Provisions

At the VERY LOWEST Prices. We have just received

Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.

SPEED BROS.,
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 178.

25 RICHARDSON STREET

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Are instructed to sell by

AUCTION

By H. V. Burner, Esq., on the premises, on

THURSDAY NEXT at 11 A.M.

The whole of his

Elegant and Costly Furnishings

Comprising Solid Oak Dining Room Furniture, including elaborately carved sideboard with bevelled plate back, massive extension table, superior dining chairs, elegant combined bookcase and secretaire, standard lamp, bed lounge, valuable Persian carpet square, hearth rug, combined clock, chronometer and thermometer.

IN PARLOR—One Parisian lounge, in chenille, rattan music stand, two rattan arm and rocking chairs, expensively upholstered, large bamboo whatnot, maple pedestal, gent's massive easy chair in real morocco leather, 1 ruttan rocker, rare vases and bronzes, very rare etching, water color by M. D. Graff, electro-plated ware, three engravings, very fine Brussels carpet, hearth rug, two pairs lace curtains.

IN HALL—Hat and umbrella stand, Brussels carpet, bracket lamp, two pairs superior chenille curtains, skin mats, etc., curtain poles with solid brass ends.

IN BEDROOM NO. 1.—Very fine polished solid oak bed set, usual pieces, solid oak chiffonier five feet high, blankets, sheets and pillows, spring and hair mattresses, 30 yards Brussels carpet in excellent condition.

IN BEDROOMS No. 2 and 3.—Oak bed set, usual pieces, toilet service, carpet square, rug, spring and top mattress, blankets, comforts, sheets, single bedstead and mattress, bureau, washstand.

IN KITCHEN.—"Superior" cooking range, oil cloth, kitchen tables and chairs, dinner set, crockery, cooking utensils.

OUTSIDE—Housepipe, 2 heating stoves, old cookstove, wringer and tubs, etc.

Please note this sale is at 11 a. m. On view Wednesday from 2 to 4 only. The desirable residence to let.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
Leading Auctioneers.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

British Barque

FORMOSA

From Liverpool.
WM. KAIN, Master.

This vessel will commence discharging cargo at Bithet's Inner wharf, Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive delivery orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Consignees of Vessel
Victoria, Oct. 3rd, 1893. o3

STILL CANNIBALS.

Boiling Pitch Scares Off a Party of Bloodthirsty Savages.

Great Britain recently established a protectorate—in other words seized—the Solomon islands, a group located in the Pacific ocean and discovered by Mendana in 1567. A writer in the Pall Mall Budget—a man who in days gone by sailed in a British trading vessel—has the following to say regarding the inhabitants and an experience he had among them at one time: They are very kittle cattle to have to do with now. A few years back they were even kittler. Cannibals in the days of Mendana, they are Cannibals yet. And even in the halcyon times of "blackbirding," when "wool money" was plentiful in the other groups, the fleet gave the Solomons as wide a berth as possible, unless luck went very much against them elsewhere. Roast recruiter was a better dish even than the proverbial missionary. And new subjects have tasted both.

We went down there two or three times before good Bishop Patterson tried to take them in hand. But we were not after "labor." All we wanted was some tortoise shells, cat's eyes, sandalwood, anything, in fact, that we could get, bar themselves. The Queensland planters had already had a taste of their quality. They simply sulked, refused all food, and in due course died. So they really were not worth kidnapping, even if it could be managed in safety, which it could not. More suspicious, watchful and treacherous natives exist nowhere. Therefore we wanted none of them. Since a few missionaries have gained a footing on some of the islands they have improved enough to be recruited and learned enough to work, and now there are some very tolerable "boys" taken from the Solomons, under the new regime on the plantations.

But, as I said, we didn't call for "labor," but merely to see what we could do in fair trade. And we lay off Ysabel at anchor with our boarding nettings triced up and every man a revolver in his belt, a Snider handy, and a stand of pikes against the mainmast. And they came off in hundreds, the artful beggars, waving their arms and standing up in their canoes to show that they carried no weapons, thinking we were as green as the rushes that concealed the spears and the clubs in the bottoms of the canoes. And they pulled round and round and leered languishingly up at us, as much as to say, "Good Lord! Here's a supply of long pig. How can we get at it?"

Suddenly there was a rush for the open space left near the gangway of forty or fifty canoes. But the savages were promptly met by a bristling clump of boarding pikes, whereupon they retired, smiling widely, as if that was the best joke in the world. Then they all went off to a distance, and presently one canoe came alongside and her crew held up sheets of shell, cat's eye stones wrapped in big leaves and other curios. We let this lot aboard and passed the canoe astern. They were perfectly naked, bar the slightest apology for a loin cloth. Their color was dark brown, and they had great fizzled heads of hair, stained a dirty red. Moreover they were covered, most of them, with cuts and wounds, many of them raw and gaping. There had probably been a question of home rule lately debated on the island.

One fellow, evidently a chief, drawing a little parcel from the innermost recesses of his wig, presented it to the captain, exclaiming airily, "Sydney Goddam!" Undoing the packet the skipper discovered a piece of paper on which was written, with date some six years previous: "This is to certify that the bearer and his mates are the most infernal set of scoundrels in the islands. Keep your weather eye lifting or they'll have you." The signature was that of a well-known trader, master of a schooner sailing out of Sydney. The rest of the canoes had clustered around again on both sides, and in such numbers that the schooner was the centre of a yelling mass of niggers. This was unpleasant, and as our anchor was barely touching we hove it off the bottom and set our foretopsail. The breeze was very light, but we felt easier.

Meanwhile the niggers on the deck, a dozen or so in number, were swooping around. One lot collected about a ring bolt, while, hidden in their midst, two of them stooped down and pulled with all their might at the iron ring; pulled and strained until something had to give. But it wasn't the bolt. And then the rest scratched their wigs and yelled disappointedly. And presently they scored. The carpenter's cross-cut saw was lying on the forecastle. A couple of the visitors sampled it, and finding that it was loose and of good metal, each taking hold of an end, sprang overboard. Diving with the eight foot saw, they reappeared far beyond the boats, making a bee line for shore.

Trade being brisk, the skipper knocked up the carpenter's rifle, which was levelled at the swimmers, and no further notice was taken. Old shear blades were eagerly sought for, and brought from fifteen to twenty pound weight of shell. The happy possessor of one danced around joyfully, and evidently could hardly be restrained from trying it then and there on his neighbor's body, dagger fashion. Everything was handed over the gangway, where stood four men armed to the teeth. Others, with boarding pikes, were stationed along the bulwarks fore and aft to prod the weather-side niggers, who climbed up and shook the nets and smiled deprecatingly, and offered tempting bunches of bananas and strips of shell and curiously carved ornaments to the men to allow them on board. One too persistent customer, receiving a prick, yelled loudly, and, tumbling into his canoe, snatched up a club lined with rows of shark's teeth and hurled it at the seaman. Luckily it missed, and was at once impounded as contraband. But somehow and by somewhere, imperceptibly, the dozen on deck swelled to twenty, and how they got on board was a mystery. They seemed to be all over the ship, coming in like water through sand. And presently we found that slings and spears and clubs were being handed up.

That we were being double banked was evident. But we were heavily manned for just such a crisis. And we had other things to depend on besides small arms. But we hated to use them, knowing that the report of such never stops until it reaches Exeter Hall. So, taking the chief by the arm, the skipper led him aft, and throwing off a tarpaulin disclosed a twelve-pound carronade—one of a pair. The savage grunted, leered into the mouth of it until his eyes nearly touched the grape with which it was crammed, stood up, looked doubtful, and exclaimed, "Boong!" "Boong!" The skipper nodded and carefully trained the piece along the main deck.

"Sydney Goddam!" remarked the old scamp, sauntering for'ard, with heaven knows what ideas simmering through his thatch. And here he fell straight into a trap that Chips, the carpenter, indignant and vengeful, had just set in the shape of a steaming cauldron of boiling pitch, with a ladle in it, and everything nice and convenient.

The old fellow paused and snuffed. What was this shiny, beautifully black stuff, with prismatically colored shifting hues playing on its surface. He looked around. Everybody was busy. He sniffed again the pleasant, aromatic odor and pondered deeply. Then he caught sight of the cook, whose great mop of curly hair, black as jet, he had admired almost as much as his rotund, fat little body.

Aha! He had it now! That was the stuff the white man dyed his hair with! Should he not also give it a trial! Happy thought! Stooping now until the shear blades hanging from his neck clinked against the iron pot, he lifted the big ladle, brimming full, and carefully poured the scalding contents over his head. The burning stuff ran down his head, into his eyes, ears and mouth, as with a yell that shook Oceania he flew clear over the six-foot nettings into the sea, followed by every soul on board, taking no manner of order in their going.

"Sheet home fore-royal and fore-t'-gallant-s'l! Set main-s'l and gaff tops'l! Starboard your braces!" yelled the captain, and the Albacore, under the freshening breeze, drove through the huddle of canoes amid a shower of stones and spears from the cannibals, balked of their proposed feast of "long pig."

The Pulse and the Temperature.

If you take a thermometer on a hot summer day and watch it until it runs up under the influence of the sunshine to 98.4, you will see it, when it reaches that point, at the exact temperature of your body, if you are in normal health. Your temperature may fluctuate a fraction above or below 94.8, according to the time of the day or night, but it never varies to any extent unless fever or some other kind of disease sets in. Then the temperature begins to do what the puse would not do—tell just how dangerously sick the person is. And one of the strange points about it is that it does not vary many degrees from this normal point of 98.4, no matter how ill the patient may become. If there is a high fever it may run up to 104 or 105 and sometimes to 106, but it seldom stays at this point for any length of time. If it goes up to 108 the good physician who is at the bedside concludes that death will soon put an end to the suffering. Sometimes, as in the case of cholera, it may drop several degrees below 98.4, but it seems to be impossible for it to change many degrees from the normal point. There are cases recorded where the temperature ran up to 110 or 112 and the patient recovered.

The pulse, on the contrary, may change many beats, and still the sick person will not be in any danger of death. But, as a rule, if the temperature reaches 108 or 100 death soon follows.

A tiny thermometer, called a clinical thermometer, is used to indicate the temperature. It is placed under the tongue, or close to the skin in the axilla, or arm pit, and left there for a few minutes. By an ingenious arrangement the mercury in the slender glass tube is self-registering, so that you may tell how high it was at any time after the temperature is taken, if the mercury is not disturbed.—St. Nicholas.

The Editor's Dream.

I would from the city's rule and law—from its fashions and forms cut loose—and go where the strawberry grows on its straw and the gooseberry grows on its goose; where the catnip tree is climbed by the cat as she clutches for her prey, the guileless and unsuspecting rat on the rattan bush at play. I will watch with ease the saffron cow and the cowlet in their glee, as they leap in joy from bough to bough on top of a cowslip tree, and list while the partridge drums in the wood and the dog devours the dogwood plum in primitive solitude. Oh let me drink from the moss-grown pump that was hewn from the pumpkin tree—eat mush and drink from a rural stump, and form and fashion free form and fashion free—new gathered mush from the mushroom vine and milk from the milkweed sweet—with luscious pineapples from the pine—such food as the gods might eat! And then to the whitewashed dairy I'll turn, where the dairymaid hastening hies, her ruddy and golden-red butter to churn from the milk of her butterflies. And I'll rise at morn with the earliest bird, to the fragrant farmyard pass, and watch while the farmer turns his herd of grasshoppers out to grass.—The Newspaper Man.

Prices for Sermons.

Much has been said of the practice of buying and selling sermons, a practice, by the way, of no very special novelty. Just before Toplady was about to be ordained Osborne, the bookseller, the friend of Johnson, offered to supply him with a stock of original sound sermons for a trifle. "I would sooner buy second-hand clothes," was the reply. "Don't be offended said Osborne, "I have sold many to a bishop." The price of sermons, as of all else, has varied with the times. In 1540 a bishop of Llandaff received from the church wardens of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for a sermon on the Annunciation, a pike, price 2s. 4d., a gallon of wine, 8d., and boat hire—in all 3s. 4d.

In the seventeenth century sermons seem to have been valued at about 5s. each. But the difficulties of composition have been by no means universally felt. Sharpe, Archbishop of York, was wont to acknowledge that it was the Bible and Shakespeare jointly which had brought him to that ancient see. Wesley in 50 years preached over 40,000 sermons; Hook burned over 2,000 when he left Leeds, and Grimshaw, in the wild districts adjacent to the Brontes' home, preached habitually 36 sermons in a fortnight.—Temple Bar.

After Breakfast

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel "like a new man." The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proved by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it?

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. They are the best after-dinner pill and family cathartic.

Amassers of Books.

One has a kind of contempt for the collector who has no specialty and who buys without discrimination, and even without inspection. Mr. Heber, the brother of the bishop, was a purchaser of this class. "A book is a book," he said, and he bought all that came in his way by cartloads and shiploads and in whole libraries, on which, in some cases, he never cast his eyes. The most zealous lovers of books have smiled at his duplicates, quadruplicates and multiplied specimens of a single edition.

Rawlinson, another English collector, had the same insensate craving, and if he had 20 copies of a book would always buy another. His covetousness increased as the mass of his library was multiplied, and as he lived," said Oldys, "so he died, amongst dust and cobwebs, in his bundles, piles and bulwarks of paper."

Of a similar disposition yas the far more famous Antonio Magliabechi, who is said to have lived on titles and indexes, and whose very pillow was a folio. "The old biblio-maniac lived in a kind of cave made of piles and masses of books, with hardly any room for cooking or for the wooden cradle lined with pamphlets which he slung between his shelves for a bed. He died in 1714, in his 82nd year, dirty, ragged, and as happy as a king." Another Florentine of that century, Giovanni Lami, showed the same devotion to books, and died with a manuscript in his arms. "'Tis hard to part when friends are dear," says Mrs. Barbauld, and death for the bibliophile has an additional pang.—The Spectator.

The Veiled Woman Near By.

Mr. Snodgrass stepped into a bus one day and was heartily greeted by his friend Mr. Fleming, a cynical old bachelor. Snodgrass invited Fleming to dine with him. The only other passenger in the bus was a lady closely veiled.

"Do you see that fashionably dressed lady at the other end of the bus?" remarked Fleming.

"Well, what about her? She has a tolerably good figure, but I expect it's padded," replied Snodgrass.

"Don't she remind you of a savage?"

"Bless me, no. How so?"

"The savage," says Fleming, looking at the lady in the corner, loves finery and loud colors. Then, again, a savage paints his face—so does a woman."

"Right you are—at least my wife does," said Snodgrass.

"Savages scalp their victims; women snatch them baldheaded."

"Right you are. Savages can't take care of themselves. They have to be provided with rations and everything else they need, and if they don't get what they want they go on the warpath. They don't differ anything in that respect from women. That's just the kind of a wife I've got."

"Women love sweet things of all sorts. So do savages. Savages wear feathers on their heads, and women wear whole birds."

"Right you are."

"Savages can't vote, neither can women, and both are vindictive and unforgiving."

The bus was now near Snodgrass' residence, and Fleming, having accepted the invitation to dine, they both stood up to get out. So did the veiled lady. She threw back her veil—her countenance showed that she had heard every word.

"My wife!" gasped Snodgrass.

"I believe I'll not get out," said Fleming, sitting down again.

The bus went on.—London Tit-Bits.

After the Ball.

There is always a great rush for S. Davis & Sons' Cigars

That Wedding Present

You are thinking of giving is causing you a deal of trouble. It is difficult to choose something at once elegant and useful. Let us suggest for you. One of the nicest presents for a young couple just setting us housekeeping is a set of

Eddy's Indurated Fibre Ware

Consisting of Pails, Tubs, Wash Basins, Bread Pans, &c., &c. This is a present that will last and keep the donor in remembrance, besides being a constant source of delight to the happy recipient. The Lightest, Tightest, Neatest, Sweetest and Most Durable Ware made.

Sold Everywhere.

Manufactured in Canada Solely by

The E. B. Eddy Co.,

HULL, CANADA.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	Miles from Victoria.	NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays.
Ar. 12:24 P M	Ar. 8:00 P M	78	VICTORIA		De. 8:00 A M	De. 3:00 P M
" 12:20	" 7:56	77	RUSSELL'S	1	" 8:04	" 3:06
" 12:10	" 7:46	74	ESQUIMALT	4	" 8:14	" 3:16
" 11:45 A M	" 7:26	67	GOLDSTREAM	11	" 8:39	" 3:36
" 11:10	" 6:50	58	SUMMIT SIDING	20	" 9:14	" 4:05
" 10:50	" 6:37	54	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	24	" 9:28	" 4:27
" 10:40	" 6:27	47	COBBLE HILL	31	" 9:44	" 4:37
" 10:27	" 6:15	43	McPHERSON'S	35	" 9:57	" 4:49
" 10:17	" 6:05	40	KOKSILAH	38	" 10:07	" 4:58
" 10:12	" 6:00	38	DUNCAN'S	40	" 10:12	" 5:04
" 10:02	" 5:52	35	SOMENOS	43	" 10:23	" 5:13
" 9:36	" 5:32	26	CHEMAINUS	52	" 10:46	" 5:37
" 9:15	" 5:15	19	OYSTER BAY SIDING	59	" 11:00	" 5:49
De. 8:58	" 4:42	5	NANAIMO (Ar.)	73	Ar. 11:30	" 6:22
Ar. 8:35			NANAIMO (De.)		De. 11:39	
De. 8:10	De. 4:30		WELLINGTON	78	Ar. 12:14 P M	Ar. 6:34

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter; good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,

Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2:30 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - - Oct. 16

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The New Soo-Pacific Line

Opened September 23, now gives the Canadian Pacific Railway the

Shortest and Quickest Route to the World's Fair and all Eastern Points.

Fares $5 to $10 lower than by any other route.

Through tourist and sleeping cars daily to St. Paul and Montreal.

CHINA AND JAPAN STEAMERS

Empress of India (6000 tons) sails from Vancouver Oct. 16th.

Canadian-Australian Steamship Line

R.M. S. Miowera (5000 tons) due Victoria October 8th. Sails for Honolulu and Australian ports on Oct. 16th and monthly sailings thereafter.

The following Atlantic steamship lines represented, by which lowest rates can always be obtained:

Allan, American, Anchor, Beaver, Cunard, Dominion, Guion, French, Hamburg American, North German, Lloyd and White Star Line.

For freight and passenger rates and other information apply to

G. L. COURTNEY, Agent C.P. R., Cor. Government and Fort streets.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

THE Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots. Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON." TONNAGE 1117

8 00 am	Lv	MI	...Tacoma...	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...Seattle...	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria...	MI	Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	MI		A		
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...Seattle...	58	Ar	pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	Port Gamble	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	Port Ludlow	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend	MI	Lv	8 00 am

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* Daily except Sunday.
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TO BE INVESTIGATED AGAIN.

Where Will the Victoria & Sidney Railway Enter the City?

COUNCIL TAKE THE MATTER UP

Select Committee Named to Consider the Question—James Bay School Drain—Sidewalk Across the Indian Reserve—Ald. Harris Seated.

Ald. D. R. Harris, the new member of the city council from the south ward took his seat last evening. All the other aldermen except Ald. Robertson and Baker being present, Mayor Beaven presided.

The finance committee presented a report recommending the payment of $3125.05 out of the general funds for various purposes. The report took the usual course.

The street committee presented a report concerning a number of small street matters. It was received and adopted.

A letter from B. W. Pearse was read. In it he complains of a couple of poles on Cadboro Bay road which are almost in the middle of the street. They are claimed to be a menace to the public safety. The letter claims that Mr. Higgins interfered with the removal of the poles. Mr. Pearse says that one of the poles caused a collision between his carriage and a tram car, which might have been serious. The writer also said tram cars were run at a greater speed than ten miles an hour, and the rails were not flush with the street, in violation of the charter. Mr. Higgins, Mr. Pearse wrote in conclusion, had agreed to permit the removal of the poles if the city would dig the new holes and fill up the old ones. Moved by Ald. Belyea, seconded by Ald. Harris it be referred to the street committee to act.

The sewerage committee reported in favor of placing a new drain on Blanchard street from Yates to View and along View street to Quadra. The same proposition had been previously considered. The idea is to make it part of the general system and have the work done by day labor.

Mayor Beaven explained that the money for the work had been already appropriated.

Ald. Styles said a man should be sent down to examine the Humboldt street main. There were depressions in the street and he had seen a break himself. Report adopted.

An estimate on the cost of draining F. Speed's property and placing it at $350 was tabled for a week. It is not believed that the city is required to drain the property.

City Engineer Wilmot reported that the drain on Pemberton avenue and from the government house was for surface water only. Report received.

City Engineer reported recommending a survey of the gathering ground of the Elk and Beaver lakes watershed before a scheme for improving the supply can be formulated.

Mayor Beaven said he believed a former water commissioner had made just such a plan.

Ald. Munn said it should be looked into as it would be a great saving, but Ald. McKillican said he did not believe the city had ordered the former survey and could not therefore get it.

Ald. Harris said he believed Mr. Wilkley's survey gave some information. He moved that the letter be referred back to the city engineer to report on the cost of the survey. Carried

Robert Mason wrote setting forth that as now understood the Victoria & Sidney railway was building in a general direction along the Saanich road with the evident intention of terminating at the brick yards. This offered little consolation to the citizens of Victoria.

Mayor Beaven said that was decidedly at variance with the route approved by the council.

Ald. Henderson thought the time to act was when they came to enter the city.

Ald. Belyea said if they built their line in any way it would be hard to say anything. However, the company could be kept out in the cold. It was poor policy for the company to do anything not in accord with the public interest, which was their own. He believed the matter should be looked up. It was time the Victoria & Sidney people told the city and citizens what they were going to do. Public convenience should be consulted. He moved a select committee. This was decided upon and Ald. Belyea, Styles and Harris were named.

The report of the arbitrators on the dispute with the Victoria & Sidney railway at Elk Lake with a resume of legal documents accompanying it was read. City Engineer Wilmot in a report stating the line was within two and a half miles of the city enquired if the city would ratify the arbitration.

Ald. Belyea advised that the matter be accepted, and by a notice on the bulletin board ordering the clerk to transfer the land and affix the corporate seal. He wanted to see the bill of costs, which reached a total of $186. He was curious to see it. He regarded it as a "daisy."

Ald. Henderson enquired if the award where it dealt with damages to land separated by the line, forever closed the question of damages in case the railway line damaged the water.

Ald. Bragg moved to table the award for a week.

Ald. Munn said that as the city had gone into the matter and if there was no real objection he would advise accepting the matter. There was no use delaying the matter as far as he could see.

Ald. Belyea said it did not affect the contamination of the water. He stated that the award before the board came from the railway people and he did not believe it should be accepted, there being no proof that it was original.

The award was accepted and the necessary formalities were to be attended to.

The return of W. K. Bull in the south ward election with a statement of the disqualification of William McDowell and the protest of Patrick Hickey. The return was received.

The letter of B. H. West, secretary of the Oaklands citizens' meeting, enclosing a resolution adopted calling for the repeal of the local improvement by-law, was read and filed. The council forestalled the letter.

Ald. Belyea said he believed ratepayers generally should be taught that the council had some dignity. Here was a meeting where no aldermen had been invited, and a resolution was forwarded to the council. The council and such bodies should be approached by petition and by petition only.

Ald. Bragg censured Ald. Belyea for his statements and defended the North ward, saying it was always being attacked.

Ald. Munn wanted to know why letters were held until they became ancient literature.

The mayor replied the council could not do things at once, and when it voted to adjourn a meeting ended.

A report from Mayor Beaven re the proposed sewer from the James Bay graded school down McClure street to connect with the main sewer at the Reformed Episcopal church. The mayor reported that it could not be done with money out of the school fund.

Letters form Architect W. R. Wilson were also read, in which he proposes to put in a small sewer to connect, and asking the city to furnish pipe and for permission to open the street.

Ald. Harris said as it was part of the James Bay sewerage scheme great care should be used in considering the matter. He advised carrying the sewer the other way.

Ald. Belyea said as it was a small sewer the necessary permission should be given.

Ald. Henderson expressed himself in a similar manner.

Ald. Harris moved that the matter be referred to the city engineer to report a plan with the cost.

Ald. McKillican supported the idea, saying he believed drainage was part of a building. He moved that permission be given to open McClure street. Ald. Henderson seconded the motion.

Ald. Munn said that was going upon dangerous ground. It was correct enough, but it was a bad precedent. He suggested a surface drain. It was being done. It was certain, however, that the money was a building loan.

Mayor Beaven said any one connecting with the sewers without permission should be prosecuted.

Ald. Henderson said Ald. Munn misunderstood the question. They were simply granting the school board permission to open the street and put in a private sewer. No one held for a moment that the school funds could be used for building public sewers.

Ald. Belyea said there was another view. The school would soon open and would have to have sewerage connection. The first proposition advanced by the school board was preposterous, but the resolution was proper, and he proposed to support it.

The amendment was defeated and the original motion carried.

The superintendent of the public market, Mr. Johnson, reported receiving $79.10 in fees during the month of September. Received.

A petition from 93 residents of Victoria West asked for a board sidewalk across the Indian reserve to connect with the one on Craigflower road. Ald. Harris and Munn warmly supported the proposition. The former wanted to know if money could be spent on the Indian reserve.

The mayor held it was within the city limits.

Ald. Henderson spoke in favor of the matter. There was an old established road there which the city had to keep up.

Ald. Belyea said he did not believe the city limits took in the Indian reserve, but the city was bound to take care of the road.

The matter was favorably acted upon, and at 10.35 the council adjourned.

SHETLAND AND SCOTLAND.

To the Editor: I notice by your Saturday's issue that in reporting the meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society an inaccuracy has occurred, in so far as I am reported to have described Scotchmen as aggressive and Shetlanders as simple minded.

In my opening sentences—which were mainly brought about by a remark made by the gentleman who introduced me to the meeting "that he was not sure whether a Shetlander was a Scotchman"—I pointed out that Shetlanders were not Scotchmen, but Scandinavians, descendants of the ancient Norse Vikings, and that five and twenty years ago the feeling of the peasantry was not favorable to the Scotch, which was partly brought about by the fact that many of the latter had come down to the Islands and got some of the best farms; but that since education had entered every home and intercourse between the Islands and Scotland had become more frequent that feeling had almost died out. That personally I could not remember ever sharing much of it, that some of my most valued friends were Scotchmen, and that it gave me pleasure to meet so many successful Scotchmen in London.

My remarks were mainly devoted to the great wave of depression which has been passing over Great Britain and her colonies, as well as other parts of the world from a London point of view, which I thought would not be uninteresting, seeing it held out a hope that a change for the better would soon set in and that it was not from any want of capital in England or Scotland that trade has been languishing, but from a want of confidence in almost everything. This was given at the special request of the chief foe news from the old country.

Nothing was more foreign from my mind than to describe my countrymen as simple-minded—in the light it would read from a newspaper. I never thought it, nor do I to this day and hour. The fact is they will compare very favorably in point of intelligence and information with either Scotchmen or Englishmen, and I have had great opportunities of making comparison. My native island has sent out sons to found the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation company in London, to sit in the imperial parliament, to be premier of New Zealand, governor of Tasmania, ministers of the gospel, mayors of important towns and cities, extensive merchants at home and abroad, and more ship masters than any other county in Scotland and England, as well as sons who sing ably of her ocean-washed isles, and I have in my mind's eye at this moment gentlemen in the islands who would not disgrace a treasury bench seat in St. Stephen's, London.

You will, I am sure, sympathize with me in asking you to publish this letter, in order to counteract the impression that may have gone abroad from Saturday's report, and which I am sure was purely by misconception. It gave me great pleasure to spend the evening with so many of Scotia's sons and to hear their patriotic sentiments, and I hope to have further opportunity of having a feast of song and reason with them.

This and kindred sicieties cannot fail to have a beneficial effect, in so far as they form a unity—which is strength—among a country's sons seeking their fortunes in distant lands, and keeping alive that noble sentiment, love of mother country.

L. WILLIAMSON,
Colonial Metropole Hotel.
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 9th, 1893.

Robbed While They Prayed.

Experienced detectives in plain clothes mingled with the crowd that sought admission to the parliament of religions in the Art Institute at the World's Fair recently and closely scrutinized each person who passed into the auditorium or main assembly rooms.

Their presence was due to the fact that during the first week of the parliament pick-pockets played havoc with the personal possessions of many of the goodly folk in the various audiences. Pocketbooks had been stolen while the heads of the owners, and possibly of the pilferers also, were bowed in prayer. Watches and chains disappeared from vests and dress pockets, and a pair of diamond ear-rings were actually taken from the ears of a woman as she sat spell-bound under the influence of the peroration of a Buddhist priest.

Successful efforts to suppress publicity in regard to this condition of affairs were made during the greater part of last week, but the climax came on Saturday night, when a perfect colony of crooks invaded the Theosophical congress, and there was such an outcry concerning lost handkerchiefs, pocketbooks and satchels that the proceedings had to be suspended while a note of warning was sounded from the platform. The presence of detectives from now on, however, is expected to serve as a warning to thieves to keep away.

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W. R. CREECH, Manager.

IS IT A JOB?

The New China Creek Trail—Man Hunting in British Columbia.

Alberni, Oct. 9.—The fall rains have now come and we must not expect much more fine weather. The mountains are now full of snow and a stop is put to prospecting on the high ground. Quartz and placer miners are now flocking in, now the rain is falling.

We have been treated to some wonderful phenomena here lately. Some weeks ago a mining expert came in and wrote out flowing reports on mines that he had never seen, and now we have a man giving an estimate on a government trail contract up to China creek quartz ledge without seeing what he contracted for. No doubt he expects to have another McPherson-Alberni-Cowichan trail job, as a Cowichan correspondent said, $4,500 for a $2,000 contract. This contract, however, is only about $300. We shall see how it is performed.

A young boy from Nanaimo is here in the bush. Belyea, the Nanaimo constable, is here to arrest him for stealing or appropriating $8 in Nanaimo. Constable Cox and he have been out three days trying to run down the boy, but have not succeeded, although on Saturday they saw him and fired two shots toward him. Is that the way in British Columbia to arrest a boy for such an offence? Perhaps the constables will say it is only to frighten him. The boy is unarmed and must be in a terrible state this weather.

A correspondent who signs himself "Alec-chee-chaco," presumably a Siwash who does not know how to spell his name (Halo-chee-chahko), wishes to throw a little dust in the eyes of, I suppose, any intending purchaser of his gold claim out here. He quotes a lot of gold mines as paying handsomely on various percentages of gold to the ton, but he forgets to say which of the nine has such refractory rock as here; indeed, none of them; they are all free milling ores, but here it is very different, as any one will find out when he begins to extract the gold. A most expensive plant will be necessary, and fuel will have to be brought in if it is done on the ground here. "Halo-chee-chahko" talks like a book about the mines and mountains, but would he be surprised to know that Mount Moriarty and Mount Saunders are one and the same?

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

China Creek Gold Hunters—Flight of an Impostor.

Nanaimo, Oct. 10.—News was received in this city yesterday of the death of Mrs. Earl, wife of William Earl, ex-postmaster of Nanaimo. The deceased lived here 20 years ago and was well known throughout the community.

The Nanaimo Hornets have succeeded in making a number of matches as will be seen by the following list made up by A. Thompson, secretary:

Oct. 14, 1893—New Westminster vs. Nanaimo, at Nanaimo.

Oct. 21, 1893—Cowichan vs. Nanaimo, at Somenos.

Nov. 11, 1893—Vancouver vs. Nanaimo, at Nanaimo.

Dec. 9, 1893—Victoria vs. Nanaimo, at Nanaimo.

Date to be fixed—New Westminster vs. Nanaimo, at New Westminster.

Jan. 6, 1894—Vancouver vs. Nanaimo, at Vancouver.

Feb. 10, 1894—Cowichan vs. Nanaimo, Nanaimo.

Feb. 17, 1894—Victoria vs. Nanaimo, at Victoria.

Jones and Garrard, two prospectors from China Creek, came to town yesterday and report that there are prospectors arriving in the district daily, and although Mount Spencer is deeply covered with snow there is no abatement in the excitement.

F. W. Ward, the promoter of the "Idle Hour Club," has suddenly deserted the city, much to the chagrin of the proprietor of the hotel he boarded at. The local journal treated Ward in a way he did not like, by exposing his scheme, so after making a few thousands he evidently thought it better to seek pastures new.

DARCY ISLAND LEPERS.

A Lady Who Wants to Nurse Them—City Assessments.

Vancouver, Oct. 10.—The American bark Hesper, now laden with 770,012 feet of lumber for Adelaide, value $5,886 will sail on Thursday.

Improvements for next year will be assessed at 62 1-2 per cent and a record kept of new and vacant houses. Census will also be taken. Last year the assessment of buildings was 75 per cent.

The council will make a proposition to Victoria council to erect a small house on Darcy Island for Mrs. Hansel, who proposes to devote herself to the care of the lepers. Mayor Cope said he thought there was needless sympathy expressed toward the lepers, who were as well provided for with housing and provisions as they could be, and that Mrs. Hansel could do more good nearer home.

H. Abbott's trip to Montreal is to see his brother, Sir John Abbott, whose illness is now considered serious.

The case against the Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer Caledonia came up in New Westminster yesterday before Benj. Douglas, and was adjourned until the captain could attend.

Hon. Theo. Davie came in from the upper country last night.

A Poet's Instinct.

Captain Jack Crawford, the poet scout; Colonel Will Visscher, a poet without being a scout, and Wild Bill, a scout without being a poet, were playing cards in a Black Hills saloon when a swashbuckling bully from the plains entered the place, writes Opie Reed in Fetter's Southern Magazine. He had just broken a faro bank and was therefore wealthy; he had just shot out a man's eye, and was therefore gleeful. When he entered the place he struck the bar with his hat and swore that every man must take a drink. Wild Bill said he didn't mind taking something and Visscher made no objection whatever, but Crawford remarked that he did not drink. "But," said he, "to be sociable, I will take a cigar with you."

The swashbuckler looked at him scornfully and said: "No, you'll not take a cigar."

"Well, then, I'll take a lemonade."

"You'll not do that, you'll take whiskey."

"But," Crawford protested, "I never took a drink of whiskey in my life."

"Well, then, it's time to take one. Come on here," and he laid rude hands on Crawford's garments. Then Wild Bill mildly protested. At this the terror of the plains flew into a fit of fury. "Do you want to take it up?" he howled. It was evident that he was not personally acquainted with Bill.

"Well, yes, as I haven't anything else on hand at present, I believe that I feel a little like taking it up," and with that he knocked the fellow down. And now the swashbuckler, though on the floor, was in his glory—he had an excuse to indulge his sentimental yearning for slaughter; and he reached for his pistol. But with a movement flash like in its quickness, Bill had him covered with an iron that had killed twenty men. At this moment a man who had just entered the saloon quietly remarked: "Hello, Wild Bill's got another sucker."

"Hold on," the terror shouted. "Are you Wild Bill?"

"That's what they call me."

"Well, now, I want to say that your friend may take me—what he pleases. And to show you that I'm sorter sociable inclined, I'll take a lemonade myself."

This incident appealed to the quick instincts of Visscher. He was a tenderfoot, and was therefore impressionable. A few days later he was in a mining town, broke. He had nothing save honor and appetite. Honor could take care of itself but appetite must be humored. The truth is, he wanted a great deal of "licker" and he wanted it at once. He went to several saloons, but no one asked him to drink; and he was too proud to hint that he ought to be invited. That was where honor was the enemy of appetite. A thought struck him; an idea nimbly tripped across his poetic fancy. He recalled the Wild Bill incident and he would turn it to account. He went into a saloon and sat down near a table; he threw himself back and began to talk. "Fine lot of people out here," he declared. "Gallant and determined lot of men. I saw a rough just now force a poor fellow to take a drink of whiskey. I'd like to see a man try that game on me; catch me pouring stuff down my throat merely to gratify the whim of a fool. There's nobody in this town can make me take a drink. I've come here to foster that Murphy movement.

A lank cowboy turned from the bar and gave Visscher a searching look. "My friend," said he, "ain't you putty bold?"

"You bet I'm bold."

"And you won't take a drink?"

"No, I won't."

"Do you want to know what you'll get? You'll just take six just now. Come here." He drew his revolver. Visscher began to stammer.

"My friend," he said, in the hope that the fellow would make it twelve, "I never took a drink in my life."

"That so! Well, you'll take six right now. Barkeeper, put six drinks on the bar just a foot apart." And when the barkeeper had done this the cowboy added: "Now, Mr. Pinkfoot, you begin at that end and drink your way down here."

Visscher mumbled that he had left his pistol at the hotel.

"I don't care anything for your pistol; drink your way down here."

Visscher made the journey with but a breath between each glass, and the cowboys roared with laughter; but a chill fell upon their mirth as Visscher remarked: Gentlemen, if you'll have the glasses filled again I'll drink my way back."

The Origin of Sleep.

If the sun always shone we should never go to bed; sleep would not have been developed. It is true nocturnal animals sleep and wake just as much as diurnal ones; and a drowsy owl, blinking and winking in the garish light of day time, is a familiar object for the unphilosophic contempt of the young, the gay, the giddy and the thoughtless. But then all such animals are themselves the descendants of creatures which were once for many ages diurnal; they learnt the trick of alternately sleeping and waking while their ancestors were well-behaved day-roaming creaures; and when, like "Tom and Jerry," they took incontinently to the vicious practice of turning night into day, they merely reversed the usual process, long since become organic, and slept through the hours when the rest of the world were alive and waking. The habit itself, viewed abstractly, is one which could never have arisen except for the regular alternation of light and darkness. There is no particular reason why we or any other animals should rest on an average about eight or nine hours out of every twenty-four (I accept the computation of a justly popular poem without further discussion) save for the fact that eight hours is about the average time during which there is not light enough for an ordinary animal to get about with comfort at his usual avocations. If there are animals at all analogous to our own in Mars or Venus, we would naturally expect them to sleep and wake alternately for a period which would be entirely determined by the duration of day and night in their own planet. Observe, too, that this most fundamental distinction due to day and night is wholly relative to the sense of sight, and can affect only those types of life which are sufficiently high to have evolved for themselves eyes or something like them. Plants, it is true, being dependent for their growth upon the chemical action of rays of sunlight that fall upon their surface, have an equally wide distinction of day-functions and night-functions with the highest animals; they eat and digest in the light, and grow or repair themselves through the hours of darkness. But the lowest animals have no such marked division of nocturnal and diurnal habits; with ceaseless industry they ply about through the waters by day and night alike, seeking by touch algæ whom or what they may devour in their native medium. If they rest occasionally for digestion or repair it is at irregular periods—sometimes for a few minutes, sometimes for hours or even days together. If you dry them up, they remain mummied for a year; if you moisten them once more, they start at once on their travels. In one word, they have no distinct periodicity of any sort. But as soon as eyes are evolved, and in proportion to the perfection and height of their development, animals begin to divide their lives markedly into two distinct portions—a waking and a sleeping one; a more and a less active. While light is supplied them abundantly to see their way about, they move around the world in search of food, or prey, or mates, or laying places; the moment night comes on they retire to nests or lairs and become torpid and motionless. —Cornhill Magazine.

Rheumatism cured in a day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Langley & Co.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

YACHTING.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

London, Oct. 10.—The Daily News, referring to the second race for the America's cup, says: It seems to be all over with the Valkyrie. She has been beaten again under conditions that furnished as good a test of speed and seamanship as could have been desired. It is impossible any longer to believe that she is as well built and as well handled as is the Vigilant. Our yachtsmen and yacht builders must again go to school in America. Some secret of the American mind in this branch of sport we have yet to master. The fact that the Valkyrie had to make more tacks than the Vigilant seems to point to the handling rather than to the building as the reason for the superiority of the American boat.

A Clever Cat.

Only a few brief months have elapsed since "the passing away" of Andy, and the memory of his varied accomplishments and mental powers is fresh in the minds of his friends, and as cats are to the fore just now it seems a fitting occasion to pay a passing tribute to his talents.

He was not very handsome, but remarkably large, with an aristocratic head and intelligent eyes. Doubtless he could not hold a candle to the Prospect street beauties, nor would he have eaten Mayonnaise. He never cared for dainties, and he could not be persuaded to touch chicken croquettes; they were covered with crumbs, and a cat has no use for bread.

Of course he knew that he could pick and choose in a household where his wants and will were paramount and where his mewing for a 10 o'clock supper was never disregarded by the heads of the family. Once he refused raw liver, which was all the larder afforded, so his mistress with a good deal of trouble cooked a portion. This he accepted as his right and speedily ate, and then, calmly and as a "bonne bouche," devoured the raw pieces!

His independence was sublime, for he never was persuaded to change his mind. But then he rarely did anything wrong; his instincts were of a high order, and he usually knew what was best for himself. He showed his wisdom by coming in early and eschewing low company, but he would assert his preference in the manner of entering. The bay window must be raised for him; the door way was too easy. Yet he could hardly be called a spoiled cat; somehow it seemed to be the fault of another person when he made a mistake.

He certainly reasoned sometimes. When the family left home he understood the situation and retired to the kitchen and became quite friendly with those on whom his comfort then depended. He was patient but persistent, and if the cook did not respond at once to his demands he placed himself in her path across the kitchen and nagged her until she was forced to feed him. He evidently watched for, and knew, the signs indicating our return, for when the table was set for our first return meal he would walk to the front windows and lie there expecting us.

When we closed the house and went away for six months he was constant to his home. Of course we made him comfortable, removed a pane of glass from a cellar window, placing the step ladder inside for his convenience. Meat was provided by the butcher and cooked and given to him by the gardener, so he was not obliged to forage. But he made no new friends and disregarded any advances of the neighbors. I often wondered if his faith would hold out, and it did. When we arrived his actions were calm as usual. He gave us the cat salute of pleasure, rubbing himself against each chair and table and gently purring. "All right. I knew you would come back, for I was here."

One of his gymnastic feats was "skinning the cat" three times over the arm of the sofa. Every evening we had a romp in the hall; he usually invited me, as if saying, "Come, mistress we won't grow old; let us play kittens." His silk cord, with a piece of fur attached, never lost its attractions, and when he grew tired of high jumps and making believe chasing a mouse or catching a bird, he would run behind the screen and gradually end the game.

He liked our evening visitors and often beguiled them with his graceful playfulness. The game of whist did not interest him; he seemed to think the people were having a dull time, and he did sometimes jump upon the table, scattering the pretty bright cards and trying to pick the aces and honors for himself.

But the meetings of the Monday evening club always interested him, and he usually managed to escape from confinement and appear in the course of the evening. Quietly creeping around at first, and suddenly leaping into the centre of the circle, he attempted to help entertain the guests by showing off his gymnastic feats, and, after sundry contortions would dart out of sight well pleased with his success. He gave us his undivided affection and faithful service for eight years. We miss the dear old cat, and his memory is treasured in our hearts, and his photograph hangs on our library wall.—Hartford Courant.

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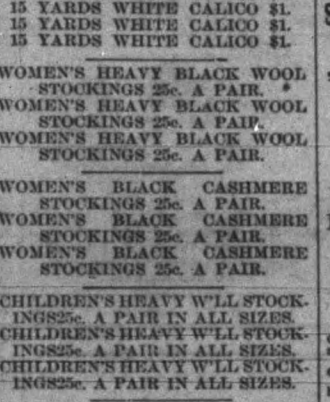

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